

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—conold.		
Poona		Sowing of <i>rabi</i> nearly completed, <i>bajri</i> 44 and <i>juari</i> 52; in Poona <i>bajri</i> 34 and <i>juari</i> 43 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar	No rain	<i>Bajri</i> reaping finished; <i>rabi</i> sowing continued; locusts in Shrigonda cattle-disease in Newasa; <i>bajri</i> —maximum 55 pounds per rupee in Sheogaon, minimum 39 lbs. in Nagar; <i>juari</i> —maximum 72 lbs. in Jamkhed, minimum 54 lbs. in Sangamner.
Sholapore	No rain	Cholera in Malsiras taluka, 30 cases, 12 fatal; sowing of <i>rabi</i> completed; <i>juari</i> 63 and <i>bajri</i> 54 pounds per rupee.
Dharwar		Rice crops being reaped; reaping of other early crops commenced sowing of late crops nearly completed; cholera at Medleri in Ranabennur, out of 5 cases, 4 fatal; fever in five and cattle-disease in one taluka; rice 25 to 41 and <i>juari</i> 45 to 88 pounds per rupee.
Kanara		Fever in Halliyal and Mundgud; smallpox in Kumpta and Honawar, 9 cases, 1 death in Siddapur; preparing land for cultivating second rice crops on coast; common rice at Karwar 11½, district average 15 seers per rupee.
Rajkot		Weather cold; fever continues in some parts; <i>bajri</i> 31 and <i>juari</i> 35 pounds per rupee.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —River still falling in Sind; damage from locusts continues in parts of Nasik; <i>kharif</i> harvesting and <i>rabi</i> sowing completed in most districts; fever general; slight cholera and smallpox in seven, and cattle-disease in ten districts.
Bengal—(Nov. 29th)		
Chittagong	Nil	Yield of rice will not be favourable; earlier sorts of the crop being harvested; prices steady; cattle-disease lingers; public health good.
Dacca	Nil	Paddy being cut; sowing of pulses continues; prospects fair, but some damage to crops apprehended for want of rain.
24 Pargunnahs	Nil	Prospects of late rice continue unfavourable; average outturn estimated at from eight to ten annas; cultivation of <i>rabi</i> crops much hindered by want of rain; price of common rice varies from 12 to 19 seers per rupee; public health generally good; sporadic cases of cholera reported from the Baraset, Barrackpore, and Dum Dum sub-divisions, and fever prevalent in the Bussirhat sub-division.
Moorshedabad	Nil	Weather overcast; harvesting of late rice has commenced; the crop is a total failure, except on irrigated and low-lying lands; cold weather crops have generally suffered from drought, but <i>teel</i> , <i>arhar</i> and <i>kalai</i> are doing fairly well; prices falling slightly; public health good, except in the north, where fever is still prevalent.
Bajshahye	Nil	Some of the <i>amun</i> rice being reaped; in Nattore yield will not be good; transplanted paddy will be about a 4-anna crop; paddy on low lands may average 6 annas for the whole district; <i>rabi</i> crops want rain.
Burdwan	Nil	State of <i>amun</i> rice and <i>rabi</i> crops bad; sowing of <i>rabi</i> crops partially stopped for want of rain; sugarcane also suffering; public health fair.
Rungpore	Nil	Weather seasonable; prospects of <i>amun</i> rice bad, other crops fair; prices stationary; fever prevalent.
Bhagulpore	Nil	<i>Rabi</i> sowings still going on, the soil being moistened by irrigation wherever this is possible; prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops not good; a good deal of rice which suffered from drought has been cut as fodder price of rice 13 seers 14 chittacks per rupee.
Purneah	Nil	Prospects of crops not good; <i>rabi</i> sowings going on; price common rice 15 seers per rupee; much fever and a few cases of cholera reported.
Patna	Nil	Harvesting of paddy has commenced; <i>rabi</i> germinating well rain wanted; public health good.
Durbhanga	Nil	There will be a six to eight-anna rice crop in the north of the district, but less in the centre, and very little indeed in the south; unless rain falls within the next few days the <i>rabi</i> will be destroyed entirely; prices very high; fever very prevalent, though not in an epidemic form.
Hazareebagh	Nil	Weather clear and cold; harvesting of paddy continues; prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops not favourable owing to want of rain; common rice selling at 15 seers per rupee; general health good.
Cuttack	Nil	Earlier sorts of <i>sarad</i> rice being cut; later kinds flowering in some places; crops on high lands partially suffering from drought; common rice selling at 20 seers per rupee at Cuttack, and 28 to 36 seers in the interior; public health good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —There has been no rain in any part of the province; the rice crop has to a great extent failed, and will be very poor; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops also are generally reported to be very unfavourable; want of rain is very much felt for the progress of the <i>rabi</i> sowings, and for the growth of the crops already sown; prices are high all over the province; in some districts they are rising still, in some they remain stationary, and in others they are falling slightly; fever, as usual at this season, is prevalent in some districts, otherwise the public health is satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Nov. 27th)	Nil	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> harvest good, but rain is somewhat wanted; health of men and cattle good; prices rising slightly.
Allahabad (" 28th)	Nil	<i>Rabi</i> sowings nearly completed; crops doing well, irrigation where possible in progress; health good; prices risen; prospects good.
Gorakhpore (" 26th)	Nil	<i>Rabi</i> prospects poor, prices slightly rising.
Jhansi (" ")	Nil	Harvesting of <i>kharij</i> commenced; the area sown with <i>rabi</i> is smaller than usual and the crops are germinating.
Agra (" 27th)	Nil	The <i>rabi</i> sowings continue with irrigation where possible; health good; prices steady.
Bareilly (" ")	Nil	Prices steady; health of people and cattle good.
Meerut (" ")	Nil	<i>Rabi</i> sowings completed; crops generally germinating well; rain would be beneficial; health good; prices steady and supplies sufficient.
Kumaun (" ")	Nil	Clouds collected, but have gone; <i>rabi</i> germinating well, health good; cattle-disease still prevalent, but slighter, prices stationary.
Lucknow (" ")	Nil	Weather cold with west wind; <i>bajra</i> and <i>mash</i> are being cut; cultivators irrigating their newly sown <i>rabi</i> crops; condition of people good; markets well supplied; prices stationary.
Partabgarh (" ")		Prices show a slight rise; <i>rabi</i> sowings still continue; <i>jarhan</i> being cut everywhere; outturn in parts of Kunda fair, but in the remaining tahsils very poor, small-pox in one or two villages in Kunda tahsil; general health good.
Sitapur (" ")		Clear during week with light west wind; <i>rabi</i> being irrigated; health good.
Fyzabad (" ")	Nil	<i>Rabi</i> crops germinating fairly, condition of people good and of cattle normal; markets well supplied, prices almost steady.
Cawnpore (" ")	Nil	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops on irrigated land good; sowing nearly finished; general health of people good and no sickness amongst cattle; prices cheaper.
Rae Bareilly (" 28th)	Nil	<i>Rabi</i> crops germinating fairly, <i>kharij</i> is being harvested; general health good, except a few cases of small-pox in tahsil Rae Bareilly; markets well supplied; prices almost steady.
Farukhabad (" 27th)		Weather seasonable, clear sky throughout the week; fever diminished; <i>rabi</i> well up, but rain wanted.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain has fallen; the <i>rabi</i> prospects are generally fair; the markets are sufficiently supplied, and prices in most districts steady; a few cases of small-pox are reported in Rae Bareilly and Partabgarh, and there is some fever in Saharanpur and Farukhabad, otherwise the public health is good.
Punjab—		
Delhi (Nov. 28th)		Health good; <i>rabi</i> sowings nearly completed; prices almost stationary.
Hissar (" ")		Health good; crop prospects unchanged; prices steady.
Umballa (" ")		Health good; <i>rabi</i> sowings in progress; prices stationary.
Jullundur (" ")		Health good; <i>rabi</i> sowings in progress; prices steady.
Lahore (" ")		Health and crop prospects good; prices stationary.
Ferozepur (" ")		Health and crop prospects good; prices stationary.
Sialkot (" ")		Health and crop prospects good; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi (" ")		Health and crop prospects good; rise in prices.
Peshawar (" ")		Small-pox and fever prevalent; prices falling.
Mooltan (" ")		Health good; <i>rabi</i> sowings nearly finished, prices steady.
D. I. Khan (" ")		Health and crop prospects good; prices stationary.
Amritsar (" ")		Health good; prices fluctuating.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —There has been no rain during the week; the health of the province, except in the Peshawar district, is good, <i>rabi</i> sowings still continue, but are nearly finished.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Nov. 27th)		Weather cool and clear; rice and other crops being cut; <i>rabi</i> sowings finished, prices stationary.
Jubbulpore (" ")		Weather clear and cold; <i>kharij</i> crops being reaped; cotton picking continues; <i>rabi</i> sowings progressing; prospects favourable; wheat 24 and rice 15 seers per rupee; health good.
Saugor (" ")		Occasionally cloudy; <i>kharij</i> harvest in progress; <i>rabi</i> crops favourable; prices steady; health fair.
Seoni (" ")		Weather clear and cold; reaping of rice progressing; fever unusually prevalent; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad (" ")		Weather seasonable; prospects good; <i>rabi</i> sowings completed; cotton picking in progress; fever prevalent; wheat 16 and rice 10 seers per rupee.
Raipur (" ")		Weather cool and pleasant; harvesting of rice and <i>tili</i> continues; cotton picking in progress; <i>rabi</i> sowings finished; public health good; prices fluctuating; common rice 29½ and wheat 26½ seers per rupee.
Sambalpur (" 24th)		Weather cold and clear; prospects good; harvesting in progress, late rice ripening; health good; common rice 28½ seers per rupee.
Khandwa (" ")		Weather clear; <i>rabi</i> sowings continue; one death from cholera; prices steady.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> — <i>Kharij</i> harvesting almost completed; <i>rabi</i> sowings continue in some districts; prospects favourable; health fair.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—		
Akyab (Nov. 17th)	.	Report not received.
Kyoukpyu . . . . .	.	Report not received.
Sandoway . . . . .	.	Report not received.
Rangoon (Nov. 17th)	.	One death from small-pox, otherwise public health good; paddy no supplies; prices nominal.
Hanthawaddy (" ")	.	Public health and health of cattle good; ploughing and sowing completed; paddy area about 1,720 acres more than last year; rain of past 8 or 10 days has done great good; if no more rain falls full crop expected; general appearance of crops good; prices of paddy from Rs. 90 to 95 per 100 baskets.
Pegu . . (" ")	For week ending 10th Nov. 1.32 For week ending 17th Nov. 3.50	Public health good; cattle-disease slight; scarcely any damage to crops from high winds last week, generally a great improvement on higher lands; prospects unusually good throughout; total rainfall 12.4 inches.
Tharrawaddy (Nov. 3rd)	0.10	Public health good; two deaths of cattle reported; about 251,608 acres of paddy land have been ploughed and 229,798 acres planted; crops reported in good condition; about 170 acres have been reaped in the Sangwe township, price of paddy from Rs. 95 to 115 per 100 baskets; total rainfall 100.07 inches.
" . . (" 10th)	3	Public health and health of cattle good; slight damage to crops in Gyobingook from floods; paddy area about 22,604 acres more than past year; the later paddy and the crops on high lands suffering in parts from drought, general appearance favourable; price of paddy Rs. 95 to 150 per 100 baskets; total rainfall 103.07 inches.
" . . (" 17th)	.	Report not received.
Prome	4.53	Public health and health of cattle good; ploughed fields all planted out, but the area 1,379 acres less than last year; this decrease is attributed to deficient rainfall on higher lands; heavy rains of week have done some damage to plants in Paungde Sub-division but have on the whole much improved the prospects of crops throughout the district; price of paddy Rs. 85 per 100 baskets; total rainfall 52.69 inches.
Bassein	14.87	Public health good; 17 deaths of cattle, heavy rain of week has irretrievably spoilt the reaped paddy, one-third of planted, and one-fifth of sown; ordinary crops, judging from fields near Bassein, are badly injured, only later crops have benefited; price of paddy Rs. 100 to 120 per 100 baskets; total rainfall 103.64 inches.
Thongwa	6.87	Public health and health of cattle good; slight damage from drought reported from Shwelaung and Pautonaw townships and from wild elephants from Dedaya, price of paddy Rs. 85 to 100 per 100 baskets, total rainfall 94.09 inches.
Henzada	5.90	Public health and health of cattle good; prospects of crops in Myanong Sub-division much improved; great damage has been caused in Kyangin by floods; rice selling at Rs. 5 a basket; total rainfall 86.63 inches.
Thayetmyo	6.28	Public health good, 56 deaths of cattle; crop mostly in ear; heavy rain of week has prevented much loss; crops will be two-fourths or one-half short; price of paddy Rs. 100 per 100 baskets; total rainfall 47.24 inches.
Amherst . . . . .	.	Public health and health of cattle good; ripening crops very good; reaping commenced; paddy area estimated to be 20,000 acres more than last year; some damage has been caused by drought and inundation by sea; season's loss has been averted by late rain.
Moulmein town	1.21	Public health and health of cattle good; about 1,315 acres under paddy; about 200 acres have been reaped, outturn about 5,000 baskets; wages of reaping 8 annas per day, by contract about Rs. 3-4 per acre; condition of ripening paddy good; outlook favourable; opening price of paddy Rs. 88 per 100 baskets; total rainfall 166.28 inches.
Shwegyin	1.30	Public health and health of cattle good; harvest prospects promising; price of paddy Rs. 88 per 100 baskets; total rainfall 139.52 inches.
Tavoy . . . . .	.65	Public health and health of cattle good; prospects of crops very good; reaping of early paddy progressing; total rainfall 195.44 inches.
Mergui . . (Nov. 3rd)	1.15	Public health good; crops and cattle healthy; reaping has commenced in some places; but the main portion of the crops is unripe yet; 35 acres destroyed by flood; price of paddy Rs. 80 per 100 baskets; total rainfall 169.79 inches.
" . . (" 10th)	1.40	Public health good; cattle healthy; reaping has commenced in some places, but the main portion of the crop is unripe yet; price of paddy Rs. 80 per 100 baskets; total rainfall 171.19 inches.
Toungoo	61	Public health and health of cattle good; prospects of crops good; total rainfall 9.68 inches.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Public health good; no excessive mortality among cattle except in Thayetmyo, where there has been a slight increase of disease; rainfall for the week has been considerably in excess of the fall last year in the same week; all over the province and in the four districts of the Irrawaddy Division, the fall has been heavy; Bassein had unprecedentedly heavy rain for this time of the year; the rain has on the whole done great good to the		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects.
		paddy crop; in Bassein however damage has been caused to some reaped paddy and to a considerable area of standing crop by the excessive rain; the prospects in the chief paddy-producing districts, Hantawaddy, Pegu, Thongwa, Tharrawaddy, and Amherst, are excellent; a larger area is under paddy than last year, and full crops are expected; the prospects in Henzada, which is also a large paddy-growing and exporting district, are good; the rain appears to have come too late in Prome and Tlayetmyo to retrieve the loss in crop and deficiency in cropped area caused by the past unseasonable drought; on the whole there is promise of a full crop on a larger area than last year.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Nov. 28th)	No rain	Weather seasonable; mornings foggy; prospects of <i>sali</i> crops not satisfactory for want of rain; sowing of mustard in progress; public health fair.
Sylhet	Nil	Prospects of crops fair; cholera and small-pox reported from parts of interior.
Cachar	Nil	Weather cold; reaping of <i>sali</i> crops continues, sowing of winter crops not finished; common rice 16 seers per rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh	0.21	Weather cloudy; reaping of <i>sali dhan</i> commenced; cholera reported in the station.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore	Nil	Crops in good condition, harvesting of <i>ragi</i> commenced; agricultural operations in active progress throughout the province; prospects good; cholera still prevalent in Davangere taluk, Shimoga district; public health otherwise good; no material change in prices.
Mysore	Nil	Picking and pulping of coffee proceeding, outturn good and will fully realize estimates, rice crop ripening fast.
Mercara	Nil	
Berar & Hyderabad—		
Auraoti (Nov. 28th)		Weather cool; <i>kharif</i> harvest in progress, <i>rabi</i> sowings continue; cotton picking in hand, wheat 16 and <i>juari</i> 26 seers per rupee.
Akola		Reaping of <i>kharif</i> crops and cotton picking progressing, <i>rabi</i> sowings continue.
Hyderabad (Nov. 28th)	Nil	Sowing of <i>rabi</i> and reaping of <i>abi</i> crops continue; fever and ague prevailing in some talukas; no cattle-disease; prices—wheat 15, coarse rice 11½, white <i>juari</i> 24, yellow <i>juari</i> 30, and <i>tur</i> 20½ seers per current ricea rupee.
Central India States—		
Indore (Nov. 28th)	Nil	Health good; weather seasonable; prices slightly less than last week.
Morar (Gwalior)	Nil	Health good; weather seasonable.
Sutna	Nil	Health good.
Neemuch	Nil	<i>Rabi</i> crops thriving; public health good.
Goona		Health and prospects good.
Agar	Nil	Health and prospects good.
Nowgong	Nil	Weather fair, health good, prices falling.
Bhopawur	Nil	Prices stationary; sixteen cases of cholera reported at Dharampur, Dhar of which nine were fatal.
Manpur	Nil	Weather clear; crops and public health good.
Sehore	Nil	
Rajputana—		
Abu (Nov. 28th)		Weather seasonable.
Sirohee (Nov. 25th)		Tanks, wells, and health good; crops being sown; weather seasonable.
Marwar (Nov. 23rd)		Three months' water in Jodhpore city; tanks and wells almost full; health good, <i>kharif</i> gathered; <i>rabi</i> sowing still continues; weather partially cloudy and moderately cold, night close and warm, indications of rain, prices stationary.
Meywar (Nov. 25th)		Tanks, wells, health, and crop prospects good, weather seasonable.
Harowtee (Nov. 24th)		Weather seasonable; health good.
Jhallawar (Nov. 23rd)		Weather seasonable, health and prospects good.
Ajmere (Nov. 27th)		<i>Rabi</i> sowings completed; weather cold and seasonable.
Jeypore (Nov. 25th)		Weather seasonable, prices steady, health good.
Ulwur (Nov. 25th)		<i>Rabi</i> sowing continues; prices steady, health good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

Statistics.

**PAPERS REGARDING THE SUGGESTED ABOLITION OF THE ENGLISH DUTY
ON GOLD AND SILVER PLATE, AND THE SYSTEM OF COMPULSORY
HALL-MARKING.**

The following papers are published for general information:—

Dated 11th January, 1883.

From—G. HICKIE, Esq., Secretary to the Calcutta Trades' Association,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

In the year 1880 an earnest attempt was made in England by those interested in the silversmiths' and goldsmiths' trade to procure the abolition of the English duty on silver plate, and an alteration of the restrictive laws relating to compulsory Hall-marking of silver and gold wares. A petition, presented to the English Parliament by certain artists and designers in metal work, and which is annexed hereto (see Appendix A), clearly sets forth the grievance of which they complain, and shows that the duty of 1s. 6d. an ounce imposed by the English law on all silver wares manufactured for sale in England tends materially to limit the demand for artistic work in silver, and, coupled with the system of compulsory Hall-marking, greatly lessens the consumption of silver as a raw material.

2. As bearing on the same important question, the Committee of the Trades' Association submit herewith a copy of certain resolutions adopted by the Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Free Trade Association at a meeting held in London in September 1880 (see Appendix B).

3. It seemed at first that these efforts to procure the repeal of an injurious tax, which, taken in connection with the laws for compulsory Hall-marking, is of a protective character, would be successful, but other considerations ulti-

mately prevailed, and the matter was referred to by Mr. Gladstone in his Budget speech in these words:—

"The next subject is one of very small dimensions indeed, but one which presents very considerable difficulty as well as inducement, and that is the subject of the duties on silver plate. The revenue it produces is no more than about £48,000 a year; but there are two reasons why, if we could, we ought to get rid of it. The first is the general advantage which never fails to attend the removal of Excise duty upon the products of British industry; and there is another special reason, which is, that there is every reason to believe that India is well qualified to supply us with silver wares in a manner advantageous to herself and to the trade and people of this country. These are the reasons in favour of the alteration of the duty, and they are very weighty reasons, but unfortunately there are reasons against the removal of the duty, in the ordinary manner which the House may consider as weighty, or weightier still. When I say 'the ordinary manner,' I mean the immediate removal of the duty. In the first place, in order to get rid of this £48,000 a year, you must not only give up that sum—which you might be willing enough to do—but if you remove this duty immediately which undoubtedly would be the best way of doing it, you must be prepared to meet a claim for drawbacks, which, in the first place, is enormous, in relation to the amount of duty, and totally transcends all the dimensions of ordinary ideas as to the drawbacks on taxable commodities, but which is open to the still greater objection that it is impossible to shut the door against drawbacks in the nature of fraud. When I come to make enquiry as to this drawback, gentlemen of the greatest intelligence and respectability in the trade say they think the drawback might be perfectly well covered by £170,000, or three and a half years' revenue. I have not the smallest doubt as to the perfect good faith of all that proceeds from the leading members of the trade; but it is not in their power, nor in the power of anybody, to assure us that we should not be subject to another demand, perhaps as great, in respect of fraudulent claims. I cannot say what that would be; but, in the whole circumstances we do not see our way to proceed to the removal of this duty by the ordinary form of an immediate removal altogether without a corresponding claim in another direction. I am sorry to say the problem puzzles me, and I can suggest nothing better than that which is, as a rule, not to be resorted to, *viz*, that the difficulties of this case might very gradually be provided for by such an annual reduction of the duty as would not disturb sensibly the course of trade; and I shall submit to the House a Resolution proposing that instead of 1s. 6d. an ounce, which is the amount now chargeable, the duty shall be reduced annually by three pence an ounce until it expires. The gold duty we do not propose to touch. That is a duty so peculiar that I really do not know how to deal with it under present circumstances; but I do not think there is any such reason for touching the duty of gold as there is for touching the ordinary duty on silver. I make that proposal not as the best thing conceivable, but as being the best that can be done under present circumstances."

4. Subsequently Mr Gladstone moved the omission of the clause relating to the silver duty from the Revenue Bill in the following terms:—

"The Customs and Inland Revenue Bill was in Committee of the House of Commons on May 23rd, and Mr. Gladstone moved the omission of clause 7, dealing with the silver plate duty. On Sir G. Campbell asking why the clause was to be abandoned, Mr. Gladstone said the difficulties attending drawback on this subject were very great—much more serious than he had imagined. He had had considerable doubt as to the validity of the claim for drawback, and specially for full drawback; but under the clause it had not been proposed to give any drawback at all, but to proceed by a gradual method of reduction. Representations which had been made to him induced him to think that he could not persevere with a clause which affected not so much the interests of the trade, so called, as those of the working people. There had been great deadness in the condition of the trade, and he shrank from applying to it any measure which would have had a more or less paralysing effect. He had been obliged to let the matter stand over at this time, but other communications might yet take place. Mr. Ritchie then suggested that the right honourable gentleman should definitely abandon the clause, as the members of the trade would suffer if it were to be held *in terrorem* over them, but Mr. Gladstone said he could not give a pledge that, under no circumstances, would the question be reopened. There might arise other modes of dealing with it. Sir A. Lusk then observed that the clock and watch-making trade had entirely gone away from Clerkenwell. The people wanted something to do and could not get it; and it was no use to tell them to buy in the cheapest market if they had nothing to buy with. After a few more words from Mr. Onslow and Mr. Maciver the clause was negatived."

5. It will be seen that the importance of this question to the people of India is fully recognised in the above remarks, and there can, the Committee think, be no doubt that the repeal of this protective duty, which is imposed on all foreign silver plate imported into England, would, in course of time, tend to the improvement of exchange by promoting the consumption of silver and developing a large trade in silver goods, where none now exists, between this country and Great Britain; no trade is possible under the existing conditions of the law, because all Indian silver manufactures are subject to the tax of

1s. 6d. per ounce; they are also required to be Hall-marked before they are submitted for sale, under a penalty, in failure of their being so marked, of £10 for each piece of plate so exposed; the articles are, further, liable to be broken up by the Assay Office if the silver of which they are made falls by one-fourth of a grain to come up to the English standard of fineness, which differs considerably from the Indian standard of the rupee. English manufactures other than plain ware are submitted for the assay mark in the rough state, and before they are finished, to avoid the defacing operation of assaying and marking; but this is manifestly impossible in the case of Indian manufactures. The beautiful silver work of Cashmere, Guzerat, Cutch, the Punjab, and Southern India, is therefore kept entirely out of the English market by these prohibitive and protective duties, to the manifest disadvantage of the English purchaser as well as to the detriment of the Indian manufacturer.

6. One of the greatest evils of the present Hall-marking system in England is the destruction of the work if the silver is found to be only a quarter of a grain under the specific standard; in such cases the articles are entirely broken up and rendered fit only for the melting pot. So small a deviation from the English standard can make no real difference in the intrinsic value of silver ware to the purchaser, since it represents the value of only about the eighth of a farthing per ounce. Much of the highly-chased and elaborate work of the Indian silversmith cannot be made in soft pure silver, as the metal requires to be alloyed to a certain degree of hardness to enable it to be worked up to perfection.

7. The complicated and elaborate system of working this tax in England also operates unfavourably in many ways for the English manufacturers and exporters of silver goods. A firm in Calcutta recently had an elaborate and artistic piece of mechanical silver work made in London to order, the drawback for which for export amounted to £20; they were obliged, however, to forego this considerable sum because the English Custom House refused to allow the drawback unless the work was taken to pieces and the silver weighed, for the purpose of the drawback, separately from the other parts, and as the article was from the nature of its construction an extremely difficult piece of work, and could not be undone and put together again without much delay, the firm were obliged unjustly to suffer the loss.

8. The Committee annex a paper from the "Jeweller and Metal-worker" on the tax on silver plate, which gives some interesting information on the matter (see Appendix C).

9. The Committee think that they have now said enough to show the great importance of this subject to the Public and the Government of India as well as to the Indian manufacturer of silver goods. It has also an important bearing on the general question of a larger consumption of silver, and the consequent amelioration of its present reduced value, and above all on the possible development of a considerable trade in silver manufactures with England. The Committee would therefore respectfully urge on the Government the desirability of bringing the subject prominently to the notice of the British Government, with a view to the speedy repeal of this most restrictive and impolitic tax, and the amendment of the laws applying to the system of Hall-marking to the extent of rendering the application of that system non-compulsory.

APPENDIX A.

PETITION OF ARTISTS ON THE SILVER DUTY.

(This petition was presented to Parliament by MR. MUNDELLA, M.P., and MR. LT. COURTNEY, M.P.)

To—The Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The humble petition of the undersigned Artists, designers in metal work, educated in schools in connection with the Science and Art Department, South Kensington.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—That your petitioners are greatly interested in the attempt now being made to abolish the taxation of gold and silver plate, and to alter the laws relating to Hall-marking of those wares.

2. That your petitioners have long since found that the trade of the silversmith offers no inducement to artists to adopt it as a profession, owing to the limited demand for artistic silver productions.

3. That your petitioners are convinced that the duty of 1s. 6d. an ounce, which amounts, at the present price of silver, to a tax of 33 1-3 per cent. upon the value of the raw material, materially assists in limiting the demand for artistic productions.

4. That your petitioners are further convinced that the duty, coupled with the laws relating to the system of compulsory Hall-marking, limits the number of manufacturers, inasmuch as the hindrances to trade are such as prevent "outsiders" from engaging in the business, although there is nothing in silver, as distinguished from other metals, offering difficulties to the amateur.

5. That your petitioners have great reason to believe that if the duty were abolished, and if Hall-marking were rendered a voluntary institution under a system more in accordance with the practice of modern trade, an important development of the art of the silversmith might confidently be expected in the United Kingdom.

6. That the laws relating to the gold and silver trades have lately been under the consideration of a Select Committee of your honourable House, and that, with a single dissentient the duties have been condemned, the report recommending their abolition "whenever the state of the revenue shall permit."

7. That although the Select Committee, by a majority of one, recommended that Hall-marking should remain as at present—a compulsory proceeding—your petitioners humbly submit that the balance of evidence brought before honourable members was strongly in favour of a voluntary system of Hall-marking.

8. The freedom of trade being an established principle in the case of all other kindred trades, a *prima facie* case was presented by several of the witnesses in favour of an extension of those principles to the gold and silver trades.

9. That artists have a direct interest in freedom of trade which, as it affects the demand for commodities, opens out new fields for their employment, encouraging them to study at home and abroad, with a view to the cultivation of their taste and the acquirement of knowledge of the respective manufactures.

10. That art would suggest that the quality of the material is of but little importance as compared with the artistic design and execution of manufactures.

And your petitioners therefore humbly pray that your honourable House, taking all these facts into consideration, will "as soon as the state of the revenue shall permit," give effect to the recommendation of the Select Committee, by abolishing the duties upon gold and silver plate, and that the laws relating to the gold and silver trades may all be abolished, and that a new Act may be passed providing for a voluntary system of Hall-marking easily accessible to manufacturers and dealers throughout the United Kingdom.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

APPENDIX B.

At a meeting of "The Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Free Trade Association" held September 10th at the Office of the Association, 12, Pall-Mall East, Mr. Edward J. Watherston presiding, it was unanimously resolved—(1) "That the question of the depreciation in the price of silver and the fall in the value of

the Indian rupee demands the early attention of Her Majesty's Government; that, in order to restore its market value, it is desirable that no hindrances to its use for manufacturing should be permitted any longer to prevail; that the duty of 1s. 6d. per ounce upon manufactured plate, and the laws relating to the system of compulsory Hall-marking, in addition to being unjust and subversive of the principles of modern commercial legislation, are in the highest degree impolitic, as inviting the consumption of a raw material the value of which for currency purposes it is essential should be maintained." (2) "That a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to Her Majesty's Ministers."

APPENDIX C.

A tax upon silver plate was first originated in the year 1719, to assist in the reduction of the National Debt, which had become considerably enlarged by the cost of the *Spanish War*, and it was thought to reduce those costs principally by taxing the British silversmiths' industry. This tax, by the mode in which it was made to apply to the trade, soon proved very depressive to it; even at that time, for in 1758 it was repealed, the main cause being "for the encouragement of trade." It, however, was soon again imposed, namely, 1784, this time to pay for the *American War*. The tax was soon afterwards increased, and again, in the years 1804 and 1815, and all for war purposes. The *French War*, which occurred at the last-named period, having cost £601,500,343, an enormous addition to the National Debt. To the makers of heavy silver goods paying duty, its retention may prove a source of profit, by the charging of the purchasing public the full duty of 1s. 6d. per ounce upon all their purchases, and pocketing the allowance usual for drawback. Therefore we may expect a few, and very naturally too, exclaiming in favour of things remaining as they are.

We have said to manufacturers of *special and heavy goods* doubtless a profit may be made of some magnitude where a considerable trade is annually conducted out of the tax. But why should the few profit by it to the injury of the many? The makers of *light and fancy goods*—which have to pay the tax—cannot possibly make any such profit by the means just indicated. The time occupied in finishing the work—which is much more defaced in marking than the heavy and solid—by the workman after the process of *compulsory Hall-marking* more than absorbing the value of the drawback allowed, and instead of a gain there is an *actual loss*. Assuming, then, that the duty tax is a net gain to a few manufacturers, it is a disadvantage and a drawback to a great many others, who would like to see its entire abolition, acting as it does injuriously to them, not only pecuniarily, but also in other ways. Firstly, because it so enhances the selling price of an article as to almost forbid its sale. The fact is readily enough shown by taking any small article of jewellery, and comparing it with one of the same weight and design of execution that has paid duty on the manufacture. We have simply to point out that the former, while equal to the latter in every way, can be purchased at from 20 to 40 per cent. less, an unusually large margin of difference in the cost of an article, when contending with dull times, such as have been experienced in the jewellery trades for a very considerable period now. Secondly, because the retention of the duty tax for the advantage of the comparatively few, as against the interests of great numbers, is really and absolutely bad in principle; it fosters a tax upon knowledge; it inflicts an injustice upon the precious metal trades by harassing its members; it crushes skilled enterprise in the production of artistic work; in the manufacture of plate—which is now the principal work taxed—*especially* it keeps old patterns and designs in the market which are best able to stand the cumbersome system of marking now in operation at the assay halls, to the exclusion of the more showy and tastefully designed work. Such obstacles to the gold and silver plate trade discourage a taste for design, as well as business enterprise, by having a tendency to lessen the demand for such articles, and so cause manufacturers' stocks to move but slowly through there being too much sameness of design, and which our present system of compulsory Hall-marking every article of plate—as well

as some other—has every tendency to encourage. The system of compulsory Hall-marking in England, to which all duty-paying articles are subjected, being so crude and distinctive in its application, that it has in a manner prevented the production of designs in conformity with the times, as regards style and taste; it has, therefore, as it were, hampered the English silver trades, and promoted the advancement of foreign trade in place of our own. A very good argument in support of this testimony is to be raised by the gradual decrease in the number of ounces upon which duty has of late years been paid, and of drawback allowed for exportation. The statistics show a remarkable and continuous diminution in the weight of silver on which duty has been paid.

During the period of the five years between 1855-59, the decrease was 192,500ozs., being 991,360ozs. in the former year and 801,860ozs. in the latter, and the weight on which the drawback was allowed from 158,440ozs. to 116,146ozs., a decrease of 40,294ozs. And during the period of five years from 1875-79 the decrease was 140,152ozs., being 880,493ozs., on which duty was paid in the former year, and 740,239ozs. in 1879. In the same period the weight on which the drawback was allowed decreased 35,059ozs., from 120,280ozs. to 85,121ozs. And last year the weight on which the duty was paid still showed a further decrease of 101,619ozs. from the former year, the amount being 638,620ozs. These figures show a rapidly increasing decline in both the manufacture and exports of silver plate, and it is more than obvious that this decline must still continue year by year as time rolls on, unless the existing restrictions are removed.

As a further proof of the injury this unjust tax does the silver trade, we may mention the enormous increase in the manufacture of silver chains, lockets, and bracelets, since the duty was removed about two years ago. Before the duty was taken off these articles, there was no demand, and the manufacture was avoided, the call being for articles not Hall-marked, which of course meant the evasion of the duty, and not an objection to Hall-marked work, but purchasers preferred the risk of having a little inferior metal in their wares to paying so much above the nominal value of the metal they were purchasing in the shape of a heavy tax. Now the duty has been wisely taken off these articles, an enormous demand has sprung up for them with the Hall-mark upon them, clearly showing that it was the duty *alone* that proved such a source of hindrance to their former manufacture, by the considerably enhanced price it caused to be put upon the work, subject to its restrictions.

Dated 30th December, 1882.

From—ROBERT G. ORR, Esq., Chairman, Madras Trade Association,
To—The Right Honourable the Governor of Madras

I have the honour, by the direction of the Committee of the Madras Trade Association, to address Your Excellency with reference to the serious disadvantages which operate against the importation into England of Indian silver plate, and which, under the existing English law and procedure, virtually amount to prohibition.

2. In the hope that it will please Your Excellency to take such steps as may be deemed desirable towards bringing prominently before the Secretary of State for India the anomalous position in which the silver industries of India are placed with regard to importation into England, the Association beg leave to offer the following explanatory observations.

3. In the first instance, *all* silver *plate* taken into England, whether as private property or intended for sale, is charged at the Customs with a duty of eighteen pence per ounce. It is scarcely necessary to say that this duty operates as a serious discouragement to the development of any silver industry; it has been well said that "it is subversive of the principles of modern fiscal legislation, obstructive to art progress, and an insurmountable obstacle to technical education in its application to silversmith's work;" and, if this be

true as to levying an invidious duty in England, it is equally true in its effects upon the silver industries of India.

4. Notwithstanding the levy of this burdensome and obstructive duty, the curious anomaly exists that, even after the English Government receive that duty, they forbid the goods being dealt in, excepting under conditions which amount practically, as concerns the Indian produce, to prohibition of sale in England.

5. Under laws dating back more than 500 years, the gold and silversmiths of London were empowered to furnish those who manufactured silver below a certain standard, and in the present day the "Hall" authorities, against whom there is no remedy and no appeal, wield with absolute despotism the extraordinary powers conferred upon them in the middle ages.

6. The law is that all silver plate, but not jewellery, shall be of a certain standard of fineness and then "Hall-marked" under a penalty of £10 and confiscation. If the manufactured plate, under any circumstances, be found below the English standard, it is at once mercilessly "smashed and battered" as if it contained or embodied the plague or some other fell disease.

7. But even if the Indian manufacturer have complied with the law, if he has specially obtained English standard silver—the rupee is considerably below that standard—and has paid eighteen pence per ounce, he is met with a further difficulty and an insurmountable objection. The silver plate must, before marking, be "scraped and assayed," and this process is performed so clumsily and ruthlessly that the English manufacturer finds it necessary to take back his goods to the workshop to be repaired and "done up;" he, therefore, sends his wares to the Hall in an unfinished state before being polished or burnished.

8. It is obvious that this course is not open to the Indian manufacturer (except at prohibitive cost), who must be content to run the risk of seeing his finished goods "mauled," and in some instances injured beyond recovery.

9. This simple statement of the difficulties which attend the importation of Indian silver plate into England appear to the Trades' Association to present strong grounds for an urgent representation to the Home Authorities for the removal of an impolitic and invidious duty. The Association are of opinion that the recent large-minded abolition of duties in India on English manufactures might well be followed by the mother country, in promptly and completely abolishing the silver duties, or at least in sweeping away the absurd and anomalous privileges so successfully exercised by the Hall authorities, manifestly to the protection of the English silver trade interest, but banefully injurious to the production of Indian art and industry.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras, Revenue Department,—No. 8, dated 8th January 1883.

Read—

Memorial from the Chairman, Madras Trade Association, dated 30th December 1882

Order thereon by the Government of Madras

Ordered that of the two copies furnished of this memorial, one be forwarded for the favourable consideration of the Secretary of State for India and the other to the Government of India.

No. 1, dated 9th January, 1883

From—The Government of Madras,

To—The Secretary of State for India

We have the honour to submit a memorial from the Madras Trade Association pointing out the difficulties which the importer of silver plate into England has to encounter.

2. We believe that these difficulties have not been in any degree exaggerated, and we trust that Her Majesty's Government will consider whether their removal is not possible. As matters stand at present, the English market is closed to plate of Indian manufacture, and one of those industries for which there is in this Presidency undoubted aptitude and which it is our special desire to foster, is greatly discouraged.

No. 26, dated 23rd January, 1883.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

On the 17th March 1882, we telegraphed to Your Lordship's predecessor in the following terms:—

"We desire very earnestly to press upon Her Majesty's Government the importance of repealing the silver duty this year if possible. We believe that this would be a very gracious act at a time when we have repealed our custom duties; it would give much satisfaction to the public here, and would be highly politic."

2. In a Despatch No. 137 of May 4th, 1882, Lord Hartington made the following remarks:—

"I caused the substance of your telegram of the 17th of March last, relative to the importance of repealing the silver duty, to be communicated to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his Financial Statement, delivered in Parliament on the 24th of April, remarked that he is not prepared to make any proposals for the repeal of the duty at the present time, although he recognised that there were two reasons which recommended its abolition, the first and special one being the strong opinion expressed by Your Government in favour of its early removal, and the second the embarrassment to the market and hindrance to trade caused by its maintenance."

3. The Madras Government have forwarded to us a copy of their Revenue despatch of January 9th, 1883, in which they submit to Your Lordship a memorial from the Madras Trades' Association, pointing out the difficulties which the importer of silver plate into England has to encounter. "We believe", the Madras Government add—

"that these difficulties have not been in any degree exaggerated, and we trust that Her Majesty's Government will consider whether their removal is not possible. As matters stand at present, the English market is closed to plate of Indian manufacture, and one of those industries for which there is in this Presidency undoubted aptitude, and which it is our special desire to foster, is greatly discouraged."

4. We have now the honour to forward a representation from the Calcutta Trades' Association on the same subject.

5. Whether we consider this question from the point of view of the English consumers or from that of the foreign importers of silver, the desirability of abolishing the present duty, if the adoption of such a course be possible, is so obvious that we need not dwell on the subject at any length. Mr. Gladstone, in the speech of which an extract is given in paragraph 3 of the memorial from the Calcutta Trades' Association, stated that "the reasons in favour of the alteration of the duty" were "very weighty." We venture to think, however, that there are two considerations in connection with this subject which render the repeal of this duty specially desirable. The first of these considerations is that, inasmuch as the system under which the duty is at present levied places the English silversmith at an advantage compared to his foreign competitor, it is not in harmony with the general policy of Her Majesty's Government in such matters. The second is that the repeal of the duty, whilst conferring a benefit on the English consumers of silver, will also act beneficially on the general financial position of the Government of India.

6. As regards the first of these two points, we think there can be no doubt that, under the existing system, the English silversmith is to a certain extent protected against foreign competition. If the fineness of the imported articles is inferior in however slight a degree to the English standard of fineness, which differs considerably from the Indian standard of the rupee, not only is the sale of the articles in England prohibited, but they are liable to be broken up and

thus rendered valueless as works of art. It may be said that Indian silversmiths should only manufacture articles for export of the required fineness. But this is not in all cases possible. The Calcutta Trades' Association points out that—

"much of the highly-chased and elaborate work of the Indian silversmith cannot be made in soft pure silver, as the metal requires to be alloyed to a certain degree of hardness to enable it to be worked up to perfection."

Again, many of the articles manufactured in India are of very delicate workmanship which cannot, when they have once been finished, be assayed and hall-marked without being injured. On this subject the Calcutta Trades' Association say that—

"English manufactures other than plain ware are subjected to the assay and marked in the rough state, and before they are finished, to avoid the delaying operations of assaying and marking, but this is manifestly impossible in the case of Indian manufactures."

7. Turning to the second point mentioned above, namely, the extent to which the repeal of the duty would act beneficially on the general financial position of the Government of India, we need hardly point out that any measure tending to increase Indian exports and draw some portion of the population, however small, away from agriculture to manufactures, would, in any case, be very desirable. To these general considerations may, however, be added the argument that, in view of the large sterling payments to be made annually in England by the Government of India, it is especially to be desired in Indian interests that any duty tending to obstruct the consumption of silver in the form of plate, &c., should no longer be levied.

8. To these considerations we may perhaps add another which is of a political rather than a purely fiscal nature. It cannot be doubted that the recent abolition of the import duties, although highly beneficial to India, has been regarded by a considerable section of the Indian community as having been dictated in the interests of England. By those who hold such views it is urged that, after the large sacrifices India has made to give complete freedom to trade, it is not unreasonable to expect that a small fiscal reform of this nature, which would benefit India, should be made by Her Majesty's Government in England. Apart from the purely fiscal aspects of the question, we venture to think it would be desirable, on political grounds, to remove this grievance.

9. For these reasons we beg strongly to support the request of the Trades' Associations of Calcutta and Madras. We trust that it will be found possible to abolish the silver duty in connection with the financial arrangements of the year 1883-84.

10. As regards the question of drawbacks, which we understand constituted a considerable difficulty when the matter was under consideration a year ago, we may perhaps be allowed to mention that in all the customs reforms carried out in India, no drawback has ever been allowed, although we have received frequent representations from individuals to the effect that, by reason of certain fiscal changes, a pecuniary loss has been entailed upon them.

No. 74, dated 10th May, 1883.

From—The Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

With reference to your letter dated the 23rd January last, No. 26 (Finance and Commerce), I forward herewith, for the information of Your Excellency, a copy of correspondence with the Treasury on the subject of the English plate duties, and of the system of compulsory Hall-marking.

Dated 22nd February, 1883.

From—J. K. Cross, Esq., Under-Secretary of State for India,
To—The Secretary to the Treasury.

In continuation of Sir Louis Mallet's letter of the 7th instant, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to forward herewith, for

submission to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, a copy of a letter from the Government of India, forwarding with their strong support a memorial from the Calcutta Trades' Association, in which that Association presses for the early repeal of the English import duties on Indian plate.

I am to request that you will direct their Lordships' attention to the last paragraph of the letter of the Government of India on the subject of drawbacks.

Dated 13th March, 1883.

From—LEONARD COURTNEY, Esq., Secretary to the Treasury.
To—The Under-Secretary of State for India.

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State in Council of India, that they have read with attention the memorial presented to the Secretary of State by the Gold and Silversmiths' Free Trade Association, and the letter from the Government of India, forwarding with strong support a memorial from the Calcutta Trades' Association in favour of the repeal of the gold and silver plate duties.

I am to say that the strongly-expressed wishes of the Government of India are entitled to, and receive the respectful consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

I am at the same time to point out that the financial equilibrium of the Budget must be a primary consideration with the Imperial Government, and that the question at issue in this case is complicated by the large amount of drawback for which a claim was put forward.

My Lords fear that they cannot hold out strong hopes of compliance with the wishes of the Indian Government, even in more favourable circumstances than now exist, until the trade are prepared to propose or accept such an arrangement in respect to drawback as Her Majesty's Government can recommend to Parliament.

My Lords have communicated to the Board of Trade and the Goldsmiths' Company the paper on Hall-marking received by Lord Kimberley from the Governor of Madras, and have requested to be favoured with the views both of the Company and of their Lordships of the Board of Trade upon the grievance therein stated.

My Lords desire to judge the whole question on its own merits, and they therefore will only note the difference, of which the Secretary of State in Council is doubtless aware, between the cotton duties imposed until recently in India and the gold and silver plate duty. The former were purely and avowedly protective, but the latter is not so, the Customs duty on gold and silver plate being only framed to countervail the excise duty imposed upon the home manufacture.

Dated 9th May, 1883.

From—SIR LOUIS MALLET, C.B., Under-Secretary of State for India,
To—The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th March, and to request that you will convey to the Lords of the Treasury the Earl of Kimberley's great regret that their Lordships can hold out no stronger hope than that given in your letter of the repeal during the present Session of the duties on gold and silver plate.

With regard to the remarks in the 2nd paragraph of your letter, as to the difficulty which the question of drawbacks occasions, Lord Kimberley desires me again to request their Lordships' attention to the statement of the Government of India, referred to in my letter of 22nd February, that no drawbacks have ever been allowed in that country in cases of customs reforms, notwithstanding frequent representations of pecuniary loss entailed.

I am directed to add that Lord Kimberley is unwillingly to pass over without notice the statement, which appears to His Lordship inaccurate, at the close of your letter that the Indian cotton duties were "purely and avowedly protective." These duties, I am to remind you, were originally imposed purely for fiscal purposes, and at a time when no Indian manufactures existed which they could operate to protect; they were subsequently modified at different times in order to remove the protection which it was found that they were alleged to afford to certain classes of Indian-made goods; and they have recently been entirely abolished, in common with import duties upon many other articles.

No 39, dated 22nd June, 1883
From—The Government of India,
To—The Secretary of State for India

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's Despatch No. 74 (Statistics and Commerce) of May 10th, 1883, enclosing for our information a copy of correspondence with the Treasury on the subject of the English plate duties and of the system of compulsory Hallmarking.

2. In Mr. Leonard Courtney's letter of March 13th, 1883, which forms the second enclosure to this Despatch, the following passage occurs:—

"My Lords" (i.e., the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury) "desire to judge the whole question on its own merits, and they therefore will only note the difference, of which the Secretary of State in Council is doubtless aware, between the cotton duties imposed until recently in India and the gold and silver plate duty. The former were purely and avowedly protective, but the latter is not so, the customs duty on gold and silver plate being only framed to countervail the excise duty imposed upon the Home manufacture."

3. In Sir Louis Mallet's letter of May 9th, 1883, which forms the third enclosure of the Despatch under reply, Your Lordship has pointed out, in terms in which we entirely agree, the inaccuracy of the statement which we have quoted above. Not only is it inaccurate to say that the Indian cotton duties were "avowedly protective," for, as is remarked in Sir Louis Mallet's letter, "these duties were originally imposed purely for fiscal purposes," but, as a matter of fact, the greater portion of the Indian cotton duties never acted protectively at all. The protective element was entirely eliminated from the Indian Tariff, so far as the cotton duties were concerned, on March 13th, 1879, when all cotton goods containing no yarn of a higher number than 30s were exempted from duty. The duties which were abolished in March 1882 did not act protectively. On this subject we beg to draw Your Lordship's attention to paragraphs 82-86 of the Financial Statement for 1883-84, which are to the following effect:—

"The twist which is imported from Europe does not compete with Indian twist. For years past the great bulk of the twist imported has been of counts much higher than any that can as yet be made in the Indian mills, which limit themselves to the production of twist of counts not exceeding 32 (mule) and 20 (water). All such kinds of English twist were freed from duty in March 1878.

"Of the grey piece-goods imported, those classes which compete with Indian-made goods were also exempted from duty in March 1879.

"White piece-goods are hardly produced at all as yet in India, except experimentally in one or two of the Bombay mills. As I have already mentioned, there has been a large decline in the imports of this class of goods

"The piece-goods classed as 'other sorts' are not made in India.

"The remission of the Customs duties last year did not, therefore, in any way affect Indian mills, which have had to work without the protection of 3½ per cent. on twist since March 1878, and 5 per cent. on grey piece-goods of counts below 30s since March 1879. As was pointed out in the Financial Statement of last year (paragraphs 210 and 211), the duty which was abolished last March really protected one class of Manchester goods against another, and even to some slight extent protected English goods against those manufactured in India. The duty forced trade into an artificial channel by stimulating the consumption of the coarser kinds of goods and discouraging the use of medium and finer classes to the extent of a differential rate of 5 per cent."

4. If the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are still under any misapprehension on this point, we think it would be very desirable that their attention should be again drawn to it. There can, in our opinion, be no comparison whatsoever between the Indian cotton duties, as they existed subsequent to March 13th, 1879, and the gold and silver plate duties in England which, as we remarked in the 6th paragraph of our Despatch of 23rd

January 1883, protect the English silversmith to a certain extent against foreign competition.

5. As regards the question of drawbacks, we would again draw attention to the point to which allusion is made in the 10th paragraph of our Despatch No. 26 of January 23rd, 1883, and in Sir Louis Mallet's letter to the Secretary to the Treasury of May 9th, 1883. No drawbacks have ever been allowed in India in the case of customs reforms, notwithstanding the frequent representations of pecuniary loss entailed upon individuals by reason of these reforms.

6. It was with great regret that we learned that Her Majesty's Government were not only unable to abolish the gold and silver plate duties immediately, but that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury could not "hold out strong hopes of compliance with the wishes of the Indian Government, even in more favourable circumstances than now exist, until the traders are prepared to propose or accept such an arrangement in respect to drawbacks as Her Majesty's Government can recommend to Parliament." We are, of course, aware, in the words of Mr. Courtney's letter of March 13th, 1883, that "the financial equilibrium of the Budget must be a primary consideration with the Imperial Government;" but we venture to hope that, in view of the smallness of the amount of revenue involved, it will be possible at some early date to preserve fiscal equilibrium without the maintenance of these highly objectionable duties; whilst we cannot but consider that the payment of drawbacks should not be allowed to stand in the way of their abolition. Under these circumstances, we would again press the matter upon the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

No. 186, dated 18th October, 1883

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

With reference to your letter No. 39 (Separate Revenue) of 22nd June last, I enclose, for Your Excellency's information, a copy of further correspondence with the Treasury on the subject of plate duties.

2. I do not think it advisable to continue the discussion on this subject with the Treasury at present.

Dated 10th August, 1883.

From—Sir LOUIS MALLET, C B, Under-Secretary of State for India,

To—The Secretary to the Treasury.

In continuation of my letter dated May 9th last, relative to the proposed repeal of the duties upon gold and silver plate, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to transmit herewith, for the consideration of the Lords of the Treasury, a copy of a letter from the Government of India, No. 39, Separate Revenue, dated 22nd June last.

I am directed to request that you will be so good as to call the attention of their Lordships to the last paragraph of the letter.

Dated 22nd September, 1883.

From—LEONARD COURTNEY, Esq., Secretary to the Treasury,

To—The Under-Secretary of State for India.

With reference to Sir Louis Mallet's letter of 10th ultimo (R. S. & C. 1643), I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to request you to inform the Secretary of State for India in Council that my Lords have read with interest the remarks by the Government of India on the protective character of the former duties of cotton imported into India.

It would not be seemly for my Lords to controvert the views expressed by the Government of India on the objects of their fiscal arrangements. But, on the other hand, with reference to the last paragraph of the letter from the Government of India to which Lord Kimberley calls their Lordship's attention, they must remark that it is for them to judge whether, and when, Parliament can be asked to charge on the tax-payers large sums (under the name of drawback) to be paid to the holders of silver goods in order to relieve the purchasers of silver, who generally belong to the wealthier class of the community, from the present tax on plate.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1883-84.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to the end of August 1883.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	T. a. charge utilized.	Approximate area irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date of the last year.	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED.											RAINFALL, 1883-84.		RAINFALL, 1882-83.		REMARKS.
								ANNUAL LEASERS.							GRAND TOTAL.				During end of month.	Up to end of month.	During end of month.	Up to end of month.	
								Five years. All crops.	Five years. Kharreef.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Sugar-cane.	Phadai.	Hot weather.	TOTAL.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.					
Orissa.	Cuttack.	Kandrapara	1,820	354.92	57.21	4,297	65,083	6,981	682	31	66	778	778	7,440	9.95	43.59	15.00	57.42					
		Gabri	1,672.82	105.46	8.43	4,086	13,869	350	2	17	367	17	367	1,512									
		Pattanamondie	1,042	33.53	9.42	346	14,290	1,425	67	8	18	86	86	583									
		High Level, Section I.	1,675	57.58	21.24	1,026	9,054	323	202	22	41	265	265	5,845									
		Maldanda, 1st Reach	1,300	136	136	389	9,054	323	290	56	90	346	346	440									
	Balsore.	Ditto, 2nd do.	650	81	81	101	22,399	5,439	5,439					449									
		Matchong	650	81	81	101	22,399	5,439															
		High Level, Section II	727.16	115.37	115.37	101	64																
		Ditto, do. III	727.16				1,134																
		Total				11,637	12,719	14,259	1,153	552	228	1,831	1,831	16,192									
South-Western.	Midnapore.	Total of the corresponding period of last year.						100,459	23,334	3,906	276		27,516	128,405									
		Midnapore	1,411	180	124	71,866	83,824	73,311						73,311	10,174	16.65	38.15	12.69	44.74				
		Howrah	522			9,894	10,212	10,174							10,174	12.31	43.00	6.80	32.39				
		Total				81,860	94,036	83,485						83,485									
Sone.	Shahabad.	Total of the corresponding period of last year.						92,827						92,827									
		Western Main	4,342	1,520	157	6,513	3,960	4,300	1,797	381	6	2,473	2,473	7,085	2,473	23.17	10.63	15.55					
		Buxar	1,226	30.9	30.5	14,500	12,457	15,445	7,030	1,932	5	9,006	9,006	24,042	9,006	25.00	13.29	26.34					
		Arrah	1,090	925	899	52,386	5,538	52,021	9,515	1,562	165	18,188	18,188	70,298	18,188	25.05	20.74	7.19					
		Patna and Eastern Main	1,466	871.71	839.21	15,968	17,953	13,147	5,465	8	67	5,991	5,991	18,707	5,991	5.25	29.74	25.19					
	Grand Total.	Gya				97,422	3,217	83,248	23,909	3,233	199	7,130	7,130	65,001	65,001								
		Total				97,422	3,217	83,248	36,541	3,425	10,209		5,175	106,328									
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.						97,744	23,908	1,153	43.5	199	7,997	37,024	230,016								
		Grand Total				180,939	200,992	193,416	7,331	10,456			77,091	339,300									
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.						193,416	59,375	7,331	10,456			77,091	339,300								

C. W. ODLING,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Department.

The 6th November 1883.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1883-84.
Areas leased for irrigation up to the end of September 1883.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilized.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date of the last year.	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED						RAINFALL, 1883-84.		RAINFALL, 1882-83.		REMARKS.
								Five years All crops.	Five years Khurree.	Rubbee.	Sugar-cane.	Bhadon.	Hot weather.	TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.	During month.	Up to end of month.	
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	Act.	In.	In.	
Orissa	Cuttack.	Kendrapara.	1,269	438	150 49	5,585	5,525	6,739	682	31	31	66	779	7,518	7,518			
		Gopin.	373 85	125 20	11 45	1,068	1,068	1,068	2	15	15	15	15	15	15			
		Patnamoonlee High Level, Section I.	1,052	187 24	10 32	1,052	1,052	1,052	67	3	3	16	86	1,512	1,512			
		Patnamoonlee High Level, Section II.	675	160 21	13 25													
Orissa	Cuttack.	Patnamoonlee High Level, Section III.	1,300	168	168	9,964	9,964	323	203	23	23	41	266	588	588	901	52 60	74 23
		Talunda, 1st.	660															
		Talunda, 2nd.	660															
		Marung.	620	120	120	5,723	22,300	5,720	200	56	56	90	346	6,066	6,066			
South-Western	Balsore.	High Level, Section II.	727 16			1,117	1,117				233		233	233	233			
		High Level, Section III.	727 16															
		Total.				22,000	111,046	14,763	1,183	345	345	228	1,726	16,464	16,464			
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.						123,823	4,004	308			4,312	125,136	125,136			Whole month discharging. 23 days discharging.
Sole	Shakubad.	Western Main.	4,943	2,428	368	7,709	6,097	6,739	3,766	381	381	20	4,147	9,081	9,081	4 56	26 03	2 63
		Buxar.	1,226	496	493	25,106	18,594	13,959	13,959	1,833	1,833	159	16,720	31,265	31,265	4 56	26 03	2 63
		Arrah.	1,080	1,374	1,172	75,816	63,386	62,600	24,355	1,608	1,608	7,003	33,019	85,619	85,619	4 56	26 03	2 63
		Patna.	1,466	923 29	746 44	27,863	25,439	14,425	9,705	8	8	26	9,806	24,231	24,231	2 54	32 26	3 76
Sole	Patna.	Total.				137,823	113,328	67,718	61,745	3,823	3,823	205	62,913	150,690	150,690			
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.						61,192	46,826	3,347	10,275		59,947	122,139	122,139			
		Grand Total.				542,681	319,600	87,718	51,745	1,183	4,168	205	64,638	251,014	251,014			
		Grand Total of the corresponding period of last year.						217,289	46,325	7,351	10,593		64,369	133,743	133,743			

The 8th November 1883.

C. W. ODLING,
Under-Secy to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1883-84, UP TO 30th SEPTEMBER 1883.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING SEPTEMBER 1883.				NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL.		LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).		RAINFALL.		CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE).		REMARKS.
	DEPTH IN CANALS AS REGULATING GAUGES.				PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.		ZILLA.		Average.		During month.		
	Fall supply.	Actual through out.	Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Up.	Down.					NAME.	Area in acres.	
1st Division	4-9	4-4	{ 3,073-60 }	{ 1,199 764 585 192 }			Gurdaspur	18,655	5-59	8-70	Cotton	22,076	On the Bari Doab Canal, there is an increase of 15,730 acres as compared with the corresponding month of last year, and of 41,863 acres as compared with the season of 1881-82. The increase during the month has been rather small (only 12,644 acres); this is due to the heavy rain in the early part of the month. The demand for water, however, again increased towards the end of the month, and there can now be no reasonable doubt that this Kharif will be the largest on record.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4-6	3-4			Amritsar	59,921	4-40	9-05	Rice	21,195			
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3-35	3-1			Lahore	73,916	3-9	13-00	Sugarcane	9,274			
Passed through Escapes							Others	99,947					
TOTAL BARI DOAB CANAL			3,073-60	2,740				162,492				152,492	
Corresponding period of last year			3,073-60	2,164				136,762				136,762	
WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.	Karnal Division	4-33	4-66	{ —65 805 1,364 303 405 }	849,237 k. ar-ries, bull ca. &c., 49 114 cubic feet timber, and 71,021 mds firewood.	Umballa Karnal Delhi Rohtak Hissar Jhind Bikaner. Kalsia State.	2,413	4-6	10-03	Cotton	68,192	The operations on the Western Jumna Canal during the month show an increase of 13,666 acres, and as compared with last year of 22,360 acres. The rainfall in September has enabled the canal to have a large area of crops that would otherwise have perished.	
	Delhi do.	5-70	5-61				43,580	3-0	6-73	Rice	50,155		
	Hansi do.	9-00	9-15				36,456	3-2	5-50	Sugarcane	35,301		
	Do. Bulia Head.	8-80	7-92				37,892	2-9	6-20	Others	35,772		
	Passed through Escapes						37,937	2-1	1-70				
							30,024	1-9	5-50				
TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANAL			2,546	2,812		649,287		169,420				189,420	
Corresponding period of last year			2,546	2,387		194,505		167,120				167,120	
UPPER SUTLEJ DIVISION AND CHENAB DIVISION CANALS.	Upper Sutlej Division						Lahore	13,000				Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	On the Irrigation Canals the decrease is entirely due to the unfavorable condition of the rivers during the late season. In Montgomery Division 139,040 acres only are sown against 158,072 in preceding month. This is due to the heavy irrigation having been included in the returns for August. The estimated Babbar area to end of September in this Division is 97,121 acres, and will be reported in return for October.
	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division						Montgomery	28,000		0-65	2-0		
	Lodius Canals						Mooltan	170,255	0-35				
	Muzaffargarh Canals						Dera Ghazi Khan Muzaffargarh	109,218 139,030					
TOTAL IRRIGATION CANALS								459,503				459,503	
Corresponding period of last year								544,569				544,569	
PERENNIAL CANALS, GRAND TOTAL								341,912				341,912	On the Perennial Canals there is an increase of 39,030 acres as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.
Do. corresponding period of last year								303,882				303,882	

J. E. CATTON,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1883, UP TO 30th SEPTEMBER 1883.

[illegible]

August, and is principally under maize and cotton.

Executive Engineer, Bahadur Canal, reports that heavy rain fell on the 6th, and again on the 9th, 10th and 18th, which brought the rains to a close. The water was all used for river irrigation, except on the Dhara river, where it could not be utilized owing to dams being breach-d; there was a steady demand throughout after the rain ceased; the Kicha and Kalas canals had to be closed for salt clearance, and were not re-opened till the end of the month. Water is now in great demand and will be wanted for rabi pao.

Bahadpur tahsil reported blank.

No rain since the other divisions.

W. P. V. HÖRST,
Offg. Asst. Serg. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh,
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

ALLAHABAD,
The 25th October 1883.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1883.

	UPPER GANGES CANAL.				LOWER GANGES CANAL.				UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS.				REMARKS.
	PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF LOCAL TRAFFIC.				PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF LOCAL TRAFFIC.				PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF LOCAL AND THROUGH TRAFFIC.				
	Down.		Total up and down.		Down.		Total up and down.		Down.		Total up and down.		
	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	
GRAINS.													
Wheat	925	7,603	8,528	853	3,004	853	3,857	227	925	13,956	14,881	14,881	
Gram									3,331		3,331		
Rice													
Paddy or dhán													
Bejhar or mixed grain													
Urd													
Mung													
Arhar													
Masúri													
Juar													
Maize													
Maize or Indian-corn													
Barley													
TOTAL	925	7,603	8,528	853	3,004	853	3,857	227	925	13,956	14,881	14,881	
Cotton													
Oil-seeds													
Salt													
Metals													
Building materials													
Miscellaneous goods													
Firewood													
Bamboos													
Poles and un-squared timber													
Karis and squared timber.													
Logs													
Miscellaneous timber													
Live-stock													
GRAND TOTAL	29,285	23,700	52,985	11,301	6,805	11,301	12,106	423	36,691	44,946	81,637	81,637	
TOTAL DURING CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR.	2,862	11,375	14,237	27,006	2,113	27,006	29,119	501	5,476	46,954	52,430	52,430	
INCREASE	26,423	12,325	38,748	11,025	4,692	11,025	12,587	422	31,215	38,292	29,161	29,161	
DECREASE													
Particulars.													
Upper Ganges Canal (local).				Lower Ganges Canal (local).				Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).				Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.	
1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
523	1,947	1,070	657	333	392	1,926	2,596	392	1,926	1,926	2,596	392	1,926
19,649	87,940	41,688	29,179	56,420	72,928	117,759	189,947	72,928	117,759	117,759	189,947	72,928	117,759
R	40,111	14,463	21,864	27,025	18,545	70,880	80,520	18,545	70,880	70,880	80,520	18,545	70,880
101	283	16			25	117	308	25	117	117	308	25	117

ALAHABAD.

The 25th October 1883.

W. P. V. HORST,

Offg Asst. Sery. to Govt., N.-W. P.

& Oudh. P. W. D. Irrigation Branch.

W. P. V. HORST,
Offg Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.
& Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

ALABABAD.
The 25th October 1883.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1883.

NATURE OF TRAFFIC.		AGRA CANAL.						REMARKS.
PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.								
Up.		Down.		Total up and down.				
Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.			
Grains—								
Wheat	.	.	.	1,225	.	1,225	.	
Gram	
Rice	
Paddy or dhán	
Bejhar or mixed grain	.	.	.	450	.	450	.	
Dal—								
Urd	
Múng	
Arhar	
Masúri	
Juar	
Bájra	
Maize or Indian-corn	
Barley	
TOTAL	.	.	.	1,675	.	1,675	.	
Cotton	
Oil-seeds	
Salt	
Metals	
Building materials	1,300	.	.	.	.	1,300	.
Miscellaneous goods	.	.	.	500	.	500	.	
Firewood	
Bamboos	
Timber—								
Poles and unsquared timber	
Karis and squared timber	
Logs	
Miscellaneous timber	
Live-stock	
GRAND TOTAL	1,300	.	.	2,175	.	3,475	.	
TOTAL DURING CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR	
INCREASE	1,300	.	.	2,175	.	3,475	.	
DECREASE	

AGRA CANAL.		REMARKS.
PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.		
Total up and down.		
Mds.	No.	
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	128	
Ton mileage	10,083	
Value of goods	R 4,913	
Number of passengers	.	

Agra Navigation Channel closed for clearance on 15th September.

Agra Navigation Channel closed for clearance on 15th September.

Particulars.

1883.

1883.

Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos
100 mileage 128
Value of goods 10,083
Number of passengers 4,812W. P. V. HORST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh,
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.AGRAHABAD,
29th October 1883.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLIII of 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received	Railways	Total length in miles	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 4TH NOVEMBER 1882		Total length in miles	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 3RD NOVEMBER 1883		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST NOVEMBER 1882		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 30TH NOVEMBER 1883		Total Increase in 1883-84	Total Decrease in 1883-84
			Total	Per mile open		Total	Per mile open	Total	Per mile open per week	Total	Per mile open per week		
	<i>Guaranteed</i>		<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>		<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
17th Nov. 1883	Eastern Bengal(a)	172	1,30,204	757	172	91,552	532	34,67,201	647	27,90,716	523	...	6,76,485
17th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,15,086	210	547	1,00,663	184	28,93,434	170	33,59,489	198	4,66,055	...
10th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	2,11,849	313	735	1,85,373	252	55,19,980	262	67,40,618	294	12,20,638	...
17th ditto	Madras	861	1,31,550	153	861	1,01,527	118	42,16,982	158	29,50,894	149	...	2,56,988
10th ditto	South Indian	655	77,587	118	655	58,897	90	23,13,006	113	21,04,953	118	91,047	...
17th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,456	7,62,233	523	1,456	4,16,164	285	1,85,50,335	410	1,86,34,195	414	84,160	...
10th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,76,682	383	461	1,12,212	304	55,87,006	389	64,13,988	449	8,28,982	...
	TOTAL	4,830	16,05,191	332	4,830	10,96,388	221	4,25,45,844	288	4,43,04,153	292	17,58,309	...
	<i>State</i>												
24th Nov. 1883	East Indian	1,507	10,01,054	664	1,509	8,25,319	547	2,50,63,353	547	2,93,72,586	628	37,09,633	...
17th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	33	2,734	83	56	4,430	79	1,18,129	122	1,76,299	105	58,160	...
17th ditto	Nallhati	27	1,161	43	27	1,372	51	40,966	49	48,041	57	7,075	...
17th ditto	Northern Bengal	230	41,577	181	239	41,100	172	11,64,126	162	12,30,564	169	66,138	...
17th ditto	Tinahat	75	10,264	137	166	14,530	88	3,71,725	149	4,07,304	99	1,35,583	...
20th Oct. 1883	Patna-Gya	57	9,647	169	...	(b)	...	(c) 2,82,216	170	(d) 2,41,048	145	...	41,128
10th Nov. 1883	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	12,011	87	138	11,257	81	3,08,746	72	3,19,645	75	10,899	...
10th ditto	Dijwargar-Ghazipur	12	874	73	12	674	56	26,438	71	26,965	73	527	...
17th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,116	1,87,555	168	1,117	2,00,530	180	58,53,255	168	69,89,049	202	11,35,794	...
17th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	9,238	205	45	3,108	69	2,03,326	220	3,99,650	286	91,324	...
17th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	98	6,983	71	149	7,991	54	2,05,341	97	6,88,443	149	3,93,102	...
10th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	31,061	199	161	26,041	167	8,21,992	164	7,92,442	159	...	29,550
10th ditto	Sindia	75	7,279	97	75	6,815	91	1,82,521	78	1,85,468	80	2,947	...
10th ditto	Punjab Northern	419	51,625	123	421	56,340	134	17,34,783	137	18,21,312	140	86,509	...
17th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,42,453	216	660	76,238	116	26,39,490	127	42,32,736	207	15,98,246	...
10th ditto	Kaunia-Dhuria	32	2,179	68	32	2,601	81	47,580	48	62,820	63	15,240	...
17th ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	...	...	...	89	4,980	56	...	...	2,35,098	85	2,35,098	...
	TOTAL	4,178	5,16,622	163	4,387	4,58,907	135	1,41,93,934	143	1,79,06,918	171	37,62,984	...
	<i>Assisted Company</i>												
17th Nov. 1883	Bengal Central	21	772	37	35	2,120	61	(f) 1,979	32	65,756	61	63,777	...
	<i>Native States</i>												
10th ditto	Bhavnagar Gondal	193	11,290	58	193	9,302	48	5,08,079	85	5,53,509	93	45,430	...
17th ditto	Nizam's	121	6,696	55	121	12,927	107	5,05,363	134	4,72,818	126	...	32,645
10th ditto	Mysore	86	7,219	84	86	4,623	53	1,87,193	70	1,89,275	71	2,082	...
17th ditto	Jodhpore	19	736	39	19	700	37	(g) 10,812	28	22,812	39	12,500	...
	TOTAL	419	25,941	62	419	27,452	66	12,10,917	95	12,48,414	95	27,467	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,955	31,49,614	316	10,339	24,10,186	235	8,36,16,057	270	9,29,38,227	293	98,23,170	...
	GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES							4,38,35,118	140	4,72,07,644	149		
	NET RECEIPTS							4,02,80,944	130	4,57,30,583	141	54,10,839	...

(a) Exclusive of the Company's share of the earnings of the Bengal Central Railway.
(b) Return not received.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 31st October 1882.

(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 30th October 1883.
(e) Excludes mileage of Patna-Gya State Railway (57).
(f) Total receipts from 16th October to 4th November 1883.
(g) Total receipts from 24th June to 4th November 1882.

B. A. SARGEANT, Major, R.E.,

Offr. Under Secretary

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASONS AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR
THE WEEK ENDING THE 4th DECEMBER 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—During the past week there has been light rain in British Burma, Assam, and Eastern Bengal, but none elsewhere.

In Madras and Mysore harvesting is still going on. Standing crops are in good condition. In Bombay the *khari* harvest is nearly over and the *rabi* crops are doing well; but in two districts cotton has been injured by late rains. The river is now rising in Sindh. In the Berars and Hyderabad cotton is being picked and the *khari* harvested, and the prospects of the *rabi* are favourable.

In Central India and Rajputana rain is required for the *rabi* crops in parts; but general prospects continue good.

In the Punjab and North-Western Provinces and Oudh *rabi* sowings have been nearly finished and are germinating fairly well, but rain is wanted. Cloudy weather has prevailed in the Northern Districts, but no rain has fallen.

In the Central Provinces the prospects of the *rabi* crop are reported to be very favourable.

In Bengal there has been a change of weather, the sky being overcast and slight showers having fallen. General prospects continue unfavourable; the *rabi* sowings have been greatly affected by want of rain, much land has been left unsown, and the outturn of the rice crop, which is now being harvested, is expected to be very poor in all save the Eastern Districts and Orissa.

In British Burma the prospects of the rice crop, which has been sown over a larger area than usual, are generally good, but some loss has been caused in the Arakan Division and Bassein by excessive rain.

Slight small-pox and fever are prevalent in most Provinces, and sporadic outbreaks of cholera still occur in Southern India, otherwise the public health is good.

Prices continue to fluctuate in Bengal.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects
Madras—(Dec. 5th)		
Bellary		Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and <i>rabi</i> , yield average; <i>cholum</i> , <i>cumbu</i> , <i>korra</i> , and oil-seeds, below average; nineteen deaths from cholera.
Kurnool		Standing crops good; harvest paddy, yield above average.
Ganjam		Fever and small-pox slight in one taluk.
Kistna		<i>Cholum</i> partly affected by insects in two talukas, otherwise standing crops good; harvest dry grains and black paddy, yield below average; fever prevalent, small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Coimbatore		Harvest paddy and <i>rabi</i> , yield average; <i>cumbu</i> below average; 79 deaths from cholera; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease in parts.
Tanjore	18 (average of 1 station)	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, <i>cholum</i> , and <i>rabi</i> , yield below average; 152 deaths from cholera.
Madura		Standing crops fair; harvest dry crops, yield about average; cholera severe in Madura town, elsewhere slight.
Malabar		Second crop in good condition; small-pox and fever slight.
Tiravancore		Standing crops good; fever in parts.
Bombay—(Dec. 5th)		<i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects good.
Kurrachee		Fever generally prevalent; cattle-disease in 3 talukas, loss of 60 buffaloes, 57 cows, and 89 sheep and goats; river at Kotli on 28th 6 feet 3 inches against 5 feet 2 inches on same date last year; no fresh case of small-pox in Karachi; disease prevalent in 5 villages in districts, 20 fresh cases, 3 deaths, 16 remaining sick; prices—wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Karachi 24, 28, and 32; in Manjhand 22, 30, and 40; in Ghorebari 20, 30, and 40; and in Sajawal 24, 36, and 44 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad		Average outturn of <i>khari</i> crop is reported to be 11 annas 4 pies; weather seasonable; small-pox in 6, fever in 10, and cattle-disease in 4 talukas; wheat 26, <i>bajri</i> 35½, <i>jowari</i> 41, red rice 24, and white rice 20 lbs. per rupee.
Ahm. dabad		<i>Rabi</i> sowing nearly completed; standing crops healthy; slight fever in Viramgaum, Sanand, Molasa, and Dholka; <i>bajri</i> 30 and wheat 26½ lbs. per rupee.
Baroda		Slight cholera in Naosari Mahal still continues; fever in some parts of Naosari, Baroda, and Kadi divisions; cotton and sugar crops in good condition; <i>rabi</i> sowing almost completed; prices—34 to 35 and rice 24 to 25 lbs. per rupee.
Surat		<i>Rabi</i> crops healthy; fever and cholera still prevailing in some talukas; <i>jowari</i> , 38 and <i>nagli</i> 47 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik		Reaping of <i>khari</i> and sowing of <i>rabi</i> crops nearly completed; <i>rabi</i> crops healthy; public health good; no cattle disease; wheat 33, <i>bajri</i> 34, and rice 24 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Colaba (Bombay)	.	Average abnormal temperature 3° cool; vapour in air defective; wind normal.
Poona	.	Harvesting of <i>kharif</i> completed; <i>bajri</i> 43 and <i>jowari</i> 50° lbs. per rupee; in Poona, <i>bajri</i> 31 and <i>jowari</i> 43 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar	.	<i>Bajri</i> reaping finished; <i>rabi</i> sowing finished, except in Newasa and Akola; locusts in Shrigonda; <i>bajri</i> maximum 47 lbs. per rupee in Shrigonda, minimum 39 lbs. in Nagar; <i>jowari</i> maximum 72 lbs. in Jamkhed, minimum 49 lbs. in Sheogzon.
Sholapore	.	Cholera in Malsiras taluka, 6 cases, 3 fatal; cotton crop somewhat injured in Barsi and Sholapore talukas; <i>jowari</i> 62 and <i>bajri</i> 55 lbs. per rupee.
Dharwar	.	Reaping of rice crops nearly completed, that of other early crops in progress; sowing of late crops completed; cholera in 3 villages of Ranibennur, out of 8 cases 2 fatal, fever in 5 and cattle-disease in 2 talukas, rice 24 to 41 and <i>jowari</i> 52 to 88 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara	.	Much fever in Haliyal and Mundgod; small pox in Hanawar and Sidapori; sowing second rice crop on coast; common rice in Karwar 11½ seers per rupee, in district average 15½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot	.	Weather cold; fever continues in some parts, <i>bajri</i> 31 and <i>jowari</i> 35 lbs. per rupee.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —River rising in Sindh; <i>kharif</i> harvesting and <i>rabi</i> sowing operations completed except in 5 districts; young <i>rabi</i> crops doing well; cotton crops slightly injured by late rain in parts of Sholapore and Satara; fever in most districts; slight cholera, cattle-disease, and small-pox in a few places.
Bengal—(Dec. 5th)		
Chittagong	11	Weather alternately cloudy and fair; outturn of rice crops not promising, cold-weather crops doing well, prices stationary; cattle-disease has abated, general health good.
Dacca	Nil	Rice crop good; rain wanted for cold-weather crops.
24-Pergunnahs	06	Prospects of both late rice and winter crops unfavourable; harvesting of late rice proceeding, average yield estimated at about 8 to 10 annas; cultivation of pulses and other winter crops not progressing favourably owing to the dryness of the soil; average price of common rice from 12½ to 16 seers per rupee, public health fair, though sporadic cases of cholera and fever reported from most parts of the district.
Moorshedabad	Nil	Weather bright and cool; <i>amun</i> is being reaped; an eight-anna crop is expected on an average; winter crops suffering from want of rain, but those on <i>dearah</i> lands doing well; fever still prevails in the Jungypore town; cholera has broken out in thana Shamsirgungge.
Rajshahye	Nil	Weather cloudy; <i>amun</i> reaped in parts of the district; <i>rabi</i> wants rain, but on <i>dearah</i> lands it is said to be a good crop; prices easier.
Burdwan	.	A few drops of rain; weather overcast; in the Raneeungge subdivision the <i>amun</i> is estimated at a 4½-anna crop; sugarcane is beginning to feel the effects of drought, and rain is much wanted for winter crops, general health indifferent.
Rungpore	Nil	Weather cloudy and cool; <i>amun</i> is being reaped; prospects bad; the crop on high lands is almost a total failure; transplanting of tobacco going on; prices stationary; fever prevalent.
Bhagulpore	Nil	Prospects unfavourable; rice harvest has commenced; the crop on high lands has almost altogether failed, on low lands it is expected to yield on an average an outturn of from 4 to 8 annas; <i>ahs</i> , where sown, is still green and strong, and, if rain falls, may yield a fair outturn, but a good deal of land has remained unsown; price of rice 13 seers 14 chittacks per rupee.
Purneah	Nil	Weather cloudy to-day (4th); prospects of crops bad if no rain falls; <i>rabi</i> sowings only made here and there; price of common rice 14 seers per rupee, fever still continues.
Patna	Nil	Paddy is being reaped, it will be a poor crop; <i>rabi</i> coming on well; irrigation is being resorted to where practicable, but rain is much wanted; public health good.
Duflhanga	Nil	Weather cloudy to-day (4th); a very poor rice crop is being harvested; <i>rabi</i> stunted for want of moisture in the soil; fever not increasing.
Hazareebagh	Nil	Weather cold and cloudy since the night of 3rd; rice harvest continues, but outturn unfavourable; <i>rabi</i> prospects not improved; a few cases of small-pox still reported; public health good.
Cuttack	.	Weather cool and cloudy; slight rain on 3rd, and it was raining at the time of report; rice crop on high lands is being reaped, on low lands it is ripening; winter crops doing well; price of rice almost unchanged; public health generally good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —The weather was cloudy in almost all districts, and there was a slight rainfall in Chittagong, the 24-Pergunnahs, Burdwan, and Cuttack; it is still raining in Calcutta; the general prospects of the crops continue to be very unfavourable; the cold-weather crops are generally much in need of rain, so also is sugarcane in some places; a good deal of land is said to have remained unsown with cold-weather crops on account of the continued drought;

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
		the earlier kind of the rice crop is being harvested, and the later kind is ripening; the rice crop, as already reported, will yield a very poor outturn; in some districts the average outturn will not exceed four annas; Eastern Bengal and Orissa will have a fair crop, but even in these parts it will be much below the average in some places; in some districts the prices continue to rise, in others they have fallen slightly, and in others again they remain stationary; fever is still prevalent in several districts.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares . (Dec. 4th)	No rain	Land being irrigated where feasible; in other parts rain is required; bazars well supplied; prices falling slightly; no sickness of men or cattle.
Allahabad . (" 5th)	No rain	Crops doing well; health good, prices risen.
Gorakhpore . (" 3rd)	No rain	Tanks nearly dry and rain much wanted; small-pox and fever in north; prices slightly rising.
Jhansi . (" ")	No rain	<i>Kharif</i> outturn will be below the average; harvesting in progress; <i>rabi</i> crops germinating; prices stationary; health of people and cattle good.
Cawnpore . (" 4th)		Weather seasonable; <i>rabi</i> crops being irrigated and have germinated fairly well; health of people good, except few cases of small-pox in 3 tahsils; markets well supplied.
Farukhabad . (" ")		Weather seasonable; sky clear; fever here and there, but not extensive; prospects of crops hopeful, but rain wanted; condition of cattle good; markets well supplied.
Agra . (" ")	No rain	<i>Rabi</i> sowings nearly completed; health good; prices steady.
Bareilly . (" ")	No rain	<i>Rabi</i> being irrigated extensively; rain much wanted; weather cloudy.
Meerut . (" ")	No rain	<i>Rabi</i> crops flourishing; irrigation commenced; health good; supplies ample; prices steady.
Kumaun . (" ")		Clouds again gathering, otherwise no change in agricultural prospects; health good; cattle-disease still prevails; prices unchanged.
Lucknow . (" ")	No rain	Weather cold; westerly wind; <i>kharif</i> crops nearly harvested; <i>rabi</i> crops are being watered from wells and tanks; rain wanted; condition of people and cattle good; markets well supplied; prices steady.
Partabgarh . (" ")		Reports as to <i>rabi</i> crops from all tahsils fairly good; sowings still continue; small-pox reported from a few villages in Kunda, health otherwise good.
Rae Bareilly . (" 3rd)	No rain	Wind westerly; <i>rabi</i> prospects fair; isolated cases of small-pox in the districts; markets well stocked; prices almost stationary.
Sitapur . (" ")	No rain	Prospects fair; prices fluctuating; markets well supplied; general health good.
Fyzabad . (" ")	No rain	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops on irrigated land good; general health good; prices stationary.
		General Remarks. —The weather has been cloudy in several northern districts, but no rain has fallen; <i>rabi</i> prospects are fair, but rain is generally needed; the markets are sufficiently supplied and prices in most districts steady; the public health is fairly good, some fever and small-pox being reported.
Punjab—(Dec. 5th)—		
Delhi		Health good; <i>rabi</i> sowing completed; prices stationary.
Hissar		Health good; rain required for <i>rabi</i> sowings.
Umballa		Health good; <i>rabi</i> sowings finished; prospects good; prices steady.
Jullundur		Health good; <i>rabi</i> sowings finished; prices falling.
Lahore		Health and condition of crops good; prices steady.
Ferozepur		Health and crop prospects good; prices falling.
Sialkot		Health and crop prospects good; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi		Health and crop prospects good; prices falling.
Peshawar		Small-pox prevalent; prices falling.
Mooltan		Health good; <i>rabi</i> sowings nearly finished; prices fluctuating.
Dera Ismail Khan		Health and harvest prospects good; prices steady.
Amritsar		Health good; rise in prices of barley, <i>jowar</i> , and rice; prices of other food-grains stationary.
		General Remarks. —No rain during the week; small-pox is prevalent in Peshawar, health elsewhere good; <i>rabi</i> sowings nearly completed.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur . (Dec. 5th)		Weather clear and cold; crop prospects good; fever prevails to some extent; prices of wheat falling.
Jubbulpore . (" ")		Weather clear and cold; reaping and cotton picking continues; <i>rabi</i> sowings approaching completion; wheat 25 seers and rice 15 seers per rupee; health good.
Saugor . (" 4th)		Weather clear and cool; <i>kharif</i> harvest nearly finished; prospects favourable; health good; prices stationary.
Seoni . (" 5th)		Weather cool; reaping and threshing of rice progressing; <i>rabi</i> crops promising; fever prevalent; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad . (" ")		Weather seasonable; crop prospects good; cotton picking in progress; fever prevalent; wheat 16 seers and rice 10 seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provs.—contd.		
Raipur (Dec. 5th)	.	Weather chilly and cloudy latterly; <i>khari</i> harvest almost finished; estimated outturn of rice in Sunga and portions of Drug varies from 4 to 8 annas in the rupee, cotton being picked; <i>rabi</i> prospects good; public health good; prices fluctuating; common rice 27½ seers, and wheat 28½ seers per rupee.
Khandwa (" ")	.	Weather cold and clear; crop prospects good, <i>rabi</i> sowing continue, fever prevalent, prices steady. <i>General Remarks.</i> — <i>Khari</i> harvest approaching completion; prospect of <i>rabi</i> crops very favourable; health good.
British Burma—		
(Nov. 29th)		
Akyab (Nov. 17th)	3.36	Total rainfall 183.09 inches; public health and health of cattle good; crops in Naaf township and Koladan damaged by salt water inundation; reports from other townships favourable.
" (" 24th)	Nil	Total rainfall 183.09 inches; public health and health of plough cattle good; Naaf and Koladan slight damage of crops by salt water inundation in the former; <i>loungphroo</i> crops being reaped; in Writauung west about 136 acres destroyed by salt water inundation; in Rathaidauung late rainfall not sufficient, and crops in some places suffered a little, in other townships crops good.
Kyaukpnyu (" 17th)	2.62	Total rainfall 159.19 inches; public health and health of cattle good; cyclone of 14th and 15th has damaged crops in vicinity of Kyaukpnyu, extent not known; price of paddy and rice gone up 25 per cent., but will probably fall again shortly.
" (" 24th)	Nil	Total rainfall 159.19 inches; public health and health of cattle good; crops much damaged in Ramri and Kyaukpnyu townships by cyclone of 13th and 14th instant, estimated yield will not be more than half that of last year.
Sandoway (" 17th)	11.32	Total rainfall 220.17 inches; three deaths from sporadic cholera in town, otherwise public health good; weather stormy; heavy rain and wind has caused some damage to crops, actual loss unknown.
" (" 24th)	Nil	Total rainfall 220.17 inches; three deaths from cholera in town, otherwise public health good; estimated damage to crops in central township owing to heavy rain and wind reported last week 72½ tons. Four fatal cases of small-pox, otherwise public health good; paddy no supplies; prices nominal.
Rangoon	.	Public health and health of cattle good; 44,224 acres have been ploughed in Hmawbi township; one-seventh of the paddy crops in Hmawbi have been destroyed by floods; price of paddy Rs. 100 per 100 baskets.
Hanthawaddy	.	Total rainfall 124.00 inches; public health and health of cattle good; crops unusually heavy and in fine condition; price of paddy nominal up to 100.
Pegu	Nil	Total rainfall 105.47 inches; public health good; 7 deaths of cattle in Sanywe township; crops good; about 322 acres have been reaped in the 5 townships; slight damage done to crops in Gyobungauk and Minbla townships from flooding of Myitnaka, Bawbin and Myole Chaungs; price of paddy from Rs. 100 to 125 per 100 baskets.
Tharrawaddy (Nov. 17th)	2.40	Total rainfall 105.47 inches; public health good; cattle-disease rare; about 702 acres of paddy land have been reaped in the Sanywe township; the crops on higher lands have not matured; in some places the ears are without grain; slight damage on account of flooding has been done to the crops in the Minbla township; and loss from drought in the Tapon township; report of areas affected not received; crops in other places flourishing; price of paddy stationary.
" (" 24th)	Nil	Total rainfall 52.69 inches; public health and health of cattle good; ploughed fields all planted out; crops much benefited by late rains and there is every prospect of good harvest; on high-lying lands the rain has come too late, but the heavy rains 10 days ago seem to have freshened up the country all round, and much is now promising which before seemed likely to turn out a failure; price of paddy Rs. 65 per 100 baskets.
Prome	Nil	Total rainfall 103.64 inches; public health good; cattle-disease slight in Lemyethna; 17 deaths in Bassein township; reaping commenced in parts of district; price of paddy from Rs. 100 to 125 per 100 baskets.
Bassein	Nil	Total rainfall 94.09 inches; public health and health of cattle good; about ½ of the replanted crops in the flooded parts of the Shwelaung township good; slight damage to crops from floods in Kyontou and Kyriklat circles, Pyapon township, and from drought in Seitha and Kyonmange circles, Thongwa township, otherwise agricultural prospects good; price of paddy from Rs. 95 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Thongwa	Nil	Total rainfall 86.63 inches; public health and health of cattle good; prospects of crops good; owing to recent heavy rains, crops have been slightly damaged by flood in Myanoung sub-division and Okepo township; reaping commenced.
Henzada	Nil	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma— (Nov 29th) - contd. Aphesst (Moulmein)		Total rainfall 166.28 inches; public health and health of cattle good; condition of ripening crops good; reaping progressing on early paddy; in Moulmein town public health and health of cattle good; reaping progressing of <i>shungale</i> and <i>yahine</i> paddy, average outturn about 20 baskets an acre; nearly 180 acres reaped this week; wages of reaping same as last reported; ripening paddy in good condition; price of <i>shungale</i> risen to 100 and <i>yahine</i> to Rs. 90 per 100 baskets.
Shwegyiin	Nil	Total rainfall 139.52 inches; public health and health of cattle good; price of paddy Rs. 85 per 100 baskets.
Todongoo	Nil	Total rainfall 79.68 inches; public health and health of cattle good; prospects of crops good.
Tavoy	Nil	Total rainfall 195.44 inches; public health and health of cattle good; prospects of crops very good; estimated area of crops damaged up to date 300 acres.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain during the week; monsoon at an end total rainfall considerably less in Akyab and Bassein and in the coast districts of the Tenasserim Division than last year; elsewhere rainfall up to average; in Akyab damage caused by inundation of salt water in parts of the Naaf and Koladan townships, and in Kyaukpyu and Sandoway some injury to the ripening crop by the hurricane of 14th and 15th November; in parts of Prome and Tharrawaddy the rain of the middle of November came too late to save the crops on the higher and more thirsty lands, much of which had dried up before the rainfall; some slight damage by floods in Thongwa and Henzada; with these exceptions the prospects of a full crop appear excellent; reaping has commenced of the early rice; cattle-disease very rare; public health good.
Akyab (Dec. 1st)	0.06	Total rainfall 183.15; public health and health of cattle good; <i>letori</i> crops in Naaf ripe; 50 acres injured in Naaf and 236 in Writtaung west Chittagong by salt water inundation, also slight damage in Koladan and Kyelet townships; crops not sufficiently matured in some places in Rathidaung for want of rain; in other townships crops fair.
Rangoon	Nil	Total rainfall 84.23; two deaths from small-pox, otherwise public health good; paddy no supply; prices nominal.
Bassein	2.40	Total rainfall 106.04; public health good; cattle-disease slight in Thaboung township; one-third of crop in Myoungmeya sub-division reported injured by late rain, price of paddy Rs. 100 to 130 per 100 baskets.
Prome	0.79	Total rainfall 53.48; public health and health of cattle good; crops reported in good condition; rain has done great good, but continuance would be injurious; price of paddy Rs. 85 per 100 baskets.
Kyaukphyu	1.66	Total rainfall 160.85; public health and health of cattle good; damage to crops in Kyaukphyu and Ramri townships estimated at one-third of average yield; township officers' reports not yet received; price of paddy Rs. 25 per 100 baskets.
Sandoway	2.27	Total rainfall 222.24; two deaths from cholera in districts, otherwise public health good; agricultural prospects slightly unfavourable; early sowings all reaped; reaping of later sowings retarded on account of rain; reaping wages Rs. 2 per acre.
Hanthawaddy		Public health and health of cattle good; 45,303 acres ploughed in Hinawbi township, but one-seventh has been destroyed by floods; price of paddy from Rs. 90 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Tharrawaddy	0.80	Total rainfall 106.27; public health and health of cattle good; probable area actually cultivated with paddy 229,798 acres, or an increase of about 23,624 acres; monsoon at an end; condition of reaping crop good, about 1,099 acres have been reaped in Sangane township; price of paddy Rs. 95 to 125 per hundred baskets.
Thonegwa	0.55	Total rainfall 94.64; one death from small-pox, otherwise public health good; 2 deaths of cattle; some damage from recent excessive rain in Shwayloun township and from floods caused by cyclonic wave in Dedaye township; plants in flower somewhat injured; price of paddy Rs. 90 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Henzada	0.20	Total rainfall 86.83; public health and health of cattle good; prospects of crops good; reaping progressing; 500 acres of miscellaneous cultivation reported destroyed by floods in Zaloom township.
Thayetmyo	1.37	Total rainfall 48.65; public health good; 4 deaths of cattle in Myede sub-division from cow-pox; reaping begun; rain during last few days has slightly damaged the crops; prices of paddy Rs. 110 per 100 baskets.
Shwaygyin	0.16	Total rainfall 139.68; 17 deaths from small-pox reported, otherwise public health good; health of cattle good.
Mergui (Nov. 17th)	4.65	Total rainfall 175.84; public health good; cattle healthy; reaping commenced, but main portion of crop not yet ripe; 8 acres destroyed by blight; paddy area about 580 acres more than last year; price of paddy Rs. 80 per 100 baskets.
" (" 24th)	Nil	Total rainfall 175.84; public health good; cattle healthy; reaping commenced, but main portion of crop not ripe yet; price of paddy Rs. 80 per 100 baskets.

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects
British Burmah <i>contd</i> Amherst (Moulmein)	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 166.28, public health and health of cattle good, some 2,000 acres damaged by salt water in Suaton township; reaping of <i>kankya</i> paddy commenced, reaping wages 10 annas per man per day, price of early paddy about Rs. 87 per 100 baskets, in Moulmein town public health and health of cattle good, 200 acres of <i>shangale</i> and <i>yalone</i> paddy reaped during the week, return about 20 baskets an acre, price of paddy from Rs 90 to 95 per 100 baskets
Toungoo	0.20	Total rainfall 1179.78, public health good, prospects of crops good.
Tavoy	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 115.11, public health and health of cattle good, prospects of crops very good, estimated area of damaged crop 300 acres, price of paddy from Rs 50 to 65 per 100 baskets <i>General Remarks</i> Public health good, no cattle disease worth speaking of, some rain has fallen over most districts during the week, reaping commenced, the area under paddy is larger than last year, but the increase is not yet accurately ascertained, the crop prospects are still good throughout the province with the exception of parts of the Arakan division and Bassein where considerable damage has been caused by excessive rain
Assam— Gauhati (Dec 4th)	No rain	Weather cloudy, lands being broken for <i>aku</i> cultivation, rain wanted for mustard, public health fair
Sylhet	<i>Nil</i>	Crop prospects improving, cattle disease has appeared
Cachar	0.12	Weather cold and cloudy, sowing of winter crops finished, reaping of <i>sali</i> crops in progress, common rice 16 seers per rupee, no small pox reported
Dibrugarh	0.08	Weather cloudy, harvesting <i>sali dhan</i> cholera reported in the station
Mysore and Coorg— Bangalore (Dec 5th)	No rain	Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> continues, crops in good condition, agricultural operations in progress throughout the province, cholera and small pox still prevalent in Dargah taluk Shimoga district, prices have slightly fallen, public health good
Meerut	No rain	Picking and ginning coffee proceeding, cotton good, every promise of a fine rice crop.
Berar & Hyderabad— Amraoti		<i>Kharif</i> harvest in progress, <i>rabi</i> crops favourable, wheat 16 and <i>jowar</i> 26 seers per rupee
Akola		Weather cool, <i>rabi</i> crops good, cotton gathering in progress
Hyderabad	No rain	Sowing of <i>rabi</i> and reaping of <i>ali</i> crops continue, fever,ague and cattle disease prevail in some talukas, prices—wheat 15½, coarse rice 12½, white <i>jowar</i> 23½, yellow <i>jowar</i> 31 and <i>tur</i> 21, seers per current sicca rupee
Central India States— Indore (Dec 5th)	<i>Nil</i>	Health good, weather seasonable, prices slightly less than last week.
Morar (Gwalior)	<i>Nil</i>	Health good, weather seasonable, rain required for <i>rabi</i> crops
Sutna	<i>Nil</i>	Health and prospects good
Neemuch		Weather cold, crops thinning, public health good
Goonna		Health and prospects good
Agar	<i>Nil</i>	Health and prospects good
Schore	<i>Nil</i>	Health and prospects good
Nowgong	<i>Nil</i>	Health good, weather seasonable, prices falling
Rajputana— Abu (Dec 5th)		Cold moderate, weather seasonable
Sirohee (Dec 2nd)		Tanks, wells, and health good, crops all sown, weather seasonable
Malwa (Nov 30th)		Three months' water in Jodhpur City, tanks and wells almost full, health good, <i>kharif</i> all gathered, <i>rabi</i> in good condition, cold increasing, prices stationary
Meywar (Dec 2nd)		State of wells and tanks very good, health and crops good, weather seasonable
Harowtee (Dec 1st)		Weather seasonable, health good, crop prospects fair, prices fallen
Jhallawar (Nov. 30th)		<i>Kharif</i> harvested, <i>rabi</i> sowings completed, health good
Ajmere (Dec 4th)		Slight fever prevalent in district
Jeypore (Dec 4th)		Weather cold and seasonable, prospects fair, prices stationary
Ulwur (Dec 4th)		Health good
Nepal— Katmandu (Nov 30th)	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Rabi</i> crops coming up, wells failing, prices steady, health good Weather cold and seasonable, fields being prepared for the sowing of spring crops, rain wanted.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

N^o 50.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1883.

• • OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. [TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1883.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.														TOTAL.						
	WEST.							EAST.							No.	Indian Value.					
	VIA THERMAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SOEZ.		VIA AMUR.		VIA MADRAS.		VIA RANGOON.				NATIVE BURMA.		CEYLON.		
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.			
INDIAN.																					
Sent	3,482	22,152 15	125	852 13	20	78 11	3,025	990 6	13	33 10	750	14,622 15	208	750 10	360	536 11	1,877	3,111 10	9,660	43,630 5	
Received	1,062	10,044 12	146	890 6	47	169 8	3,580	12,864 5	7	23 6	813	2,349 8	292	847 13	...	...	1,614	2,956 12	8,455	39,872 3
TOTAL	4,544	32,196 27	271	1,742 19	67	247 9	6,605	22,854 11	20	57 0	1,563	16,972 9	500	1,597 7	360	536 11	3,491	6,068 6	18,115	73,492 7	
TRANSIT.																					
From East to West																					
Via Madras	392	2,618 10	15	42 0	7	19 14	5,068	20,811 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,442	23,421 13
" Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From Ceylon	24	73 8	1	3 1	...	...	340	937 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	374	1,014 3
From West to East																					
Via Madras	1,102	5,233 8	144	409 6	5	16 5	3,817	15,997 5	4	19 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,972	21,676 6
" Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Laingha	...	...	3	26 9	...	...	5	28 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	55 6
To Ceylon	84	828 11	6	18 1	...	...	197	624 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	247	970 12
From West to East																					
Via Bombay	...	...	...	...	6	30 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	30 0
Via Bombay	...	...	2	10 8	2	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	21 13
From East to West																					
From Ceylon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	225 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	225 8
Via Madras	58	250 6	58	250 6
TOTAL	1,548	8,254 5	171	509 9	20	77 7	9,256	38,309 0	4	19 14	58	225 8	...	...	...	...	58	250 6	11,109	47,736 1
GRAND TOTAL																			29,224	1,30,228 6	

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1883.

ROUTE.	NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER.		
	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN	1,954	3,482	5,436	34.11	62.85	48.91
Via Turkey	148	135	283	2.58	1.88	2.20
Persian Gulf and Karachi	47	20	67	0.82	0.30	0.54
RED SEA	3,580	3,025	6,605	62.49	45.47	53.85
Via Soez	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	5,729	6,527	12,256	100.00	100.00	100.00

GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF FIN

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																	
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Chulam, Jowar), <i>Setaria</i> .			Bairush Millet (Gambou, Bajra), <i>Pennisetia glauca</i> .		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
MADRAS.	Ganjam	8 13	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 13	17 14	17 14	19 8	25 14	23 18	21 10	24 11	23 13	22 13
	Vizagapatnam	15 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	9 0	12 6	11 5	11 5	23 0	23 0	30 11	...	...	...
	Godavary	9 14	9 14	12 10	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	13 14	14 0	14 0	18 0	21 5	21 5	5 25 0	...	...	...
	Kistna	9 15	9 13	13 11	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 11	15 13	15 13	16 5	21 10	21 10	28 13	...	...	...
	Nellore	10 5	10 5	12 10	...	...	...	13 6	13 6	15 13	14 0	14 0	17 0	21 10	21 10	28 13	...	...	26 2
	Cuddalore	14 11	13 10	15 6	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 6	13 5	13 5	14 2	32 6	30 13	1 33	5 30	6 33	5
	Anantapur	13 6	13 6	12 8	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 13	13 0	13 0	14 0	35 0	33 0	30 30	2 30	2 33	8
	Bellary	17 5	18 3	19 3	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 5	13 0	13 5	13 0	41 3	49 6	37 2	28 3	26 5	30 2
	Kurnool	11 2	11 2	12 11	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 5	11 13	11 13	11 6	37 0	37 0	37 0	35 0	35 0	25 0
	Madras	10 10	11 0	11 2	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 3	15 2	15 2	13 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	6 25 0
	Chingleput . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	12 0	15 2	15 2	12 13	...	...	...	22 6	21 2	...
	North Arcot	9 11	9 11	10 3	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	14 0	16 5	16 5	16 0	32 13	32 13	33 10	11 29	11 26	6
	South Arcot	10 2	9 6	8 10	...	...	...	14 13	14 13	16 2	15 6	15 5	17 8	...	...	...	33 13	14 35	6
	Tanjore	11 0	11 0	9 8	...	...	...	16 10	17 0	16 3	20 0	20 0	20 6	38 3	35 0	38 3	3 40	10 40	10
	Trichinopoly	9 3	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	14 6	14 13	14 0	15 14	15 14	15 3	32 3	32 3	3 30	8 30	8 31	11
	Madura	11 11	11 11	9 6	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	13 14	15 3	15 3	16 0	35 10	37 5	5 10	5 35	5 33	13
	Tinnevely	9 3	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	15 8	16 0	16 0	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	13 2	13 2	11 8	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	13 0	15 6	15 6	14 14	27 13	27 13	26 2	28 10	28 10	13
	Nilgiris	10 10	10 10	9 3	...	...	...	9 8	10 6	9 10	10 6	11 10	11 2	20 0	21 0	23 2	6 32	6 21	0
	Salem	12 11	12 11	10 11	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 2	16 0	16 0	14 2	36 6	36 6	27 5	29 8	29 8	8
	South Canara	9 8	9 0	8 10	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	9 11	13 8	13 3	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	8 10	7 3	10 0	...	...	...	12 8	14 10	14 10	13 0	15 6	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
BOMBAY.	Bombay	10 4	10 2	10 0	17 0	16 8	17 7	7 8	7 8	8 9	12 1	11 7	13 15	18 1	17 0	18 14	15 15	15 18	9
	Ahmedabad	11 8	12 0	14 8	16 0	20 0	20 0	7 0	6 8	8 8	11 0	12 0	13 0	17 0	16 0	19 0	15 0	16 8	17 0
	Kaira	11 7	11 7	11 7	16 0	17 12	22 14	10 5	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	15 4	...	...	20 0	16 0	15 4	15 4
	Surat	11 2	12 2	12 9	12 4	12 4	12 6	7 6	7 6	8 3	8 4	8 4	8 12	19 4	19 4	15 9	14 3	13 14	14
	Dhule	12 2	12 2	12 9	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	11 1	12 10	12 10	13 5	16 0	16 0	16 13	13 10	10 15	4
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 5	10 10	9 12	12 14	12 14	...	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 9	11 4	18 10	18 10	18 10	14 6	16 10	0
	Colaba (Alibag)	8 8	8 8	9 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	12 8	12 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khambhat (Dhulia)	16 10	15 12	14 2	...	...	...	7 9	7 10	7 4	12 11	12 10	10 15	18 9	18 9	20 0	14 15	16 0	8
	Nasik	14 4	14 4	11 6	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 6	...	22 6	16 15	5 17	0
	Ahmednagar	14 5	14 5	11 6	...	...	...	8 11	8 14	10 4	10 10	10 13	11 5	27 5	27 5	32 7	10 17	6 18	4
	Pune	12 10	12 10	12 10	9 4	9 4	...	9 13	9 13	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 4	21 12	21 12	22 6	2 17	4 17	9
	Sholapur	13 9	14 8	13 0	...	...	...	10 7	11 7	10 15	11 5	12 4	12 4	25 0	25 0	14 32	12 24	8 23	14 27 9
	Kalangi (Bagalkot)	19 0	13 6	10 11	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 12	11 8	12 0	9 12	33 0	33 0	33 0	8 31	8 31	12
	Surat	13 11	13 6	10 11	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	8 3	11 7	11 7	10 0	18 15	19 0	22 10	18 2	2 17	6
	Belgaum	16 8	16 11	18 3	12 0	12 0	14 0	12 8	12 3	10 6	13 0	12 9	11 6	20 2	21 0	30 0	16 6	6 19	0
	Dhule (Hubli)	21 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	2 21	0
	Amnagar	9 14	8 9	11 14	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	8 9	14 2	14 2	15 9	...	...	20 13	14 8	8 14	11
	Amnagar (Hubli)	9 0	9 0	10 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 12	12 8	12 0	15 1	13 8	18 0	...	...	...
	Amnagar (Hubli)	10 8	10 8	11 6	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	13 5	13 5	15 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	14 8	14 8	0
	Amnagar (Hubli)	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	12 7	12 7	11 3	11 3	3 9	5
	Amnagar	13 12	13 12	14 3	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	10 4	14 8	13 10	11 4	18 8	18 8	22 6	4 17	12 17	2
	Baroda	10 8	10 8	10 0	12 13	11 11	14 12	8 8	8 12	10 0	10 13	10 8	11 13	15 12	15 12	18 16	5 15	12 15	15
	Dasa	12 14	12 2	15 0	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	7 6	9 0	9 0	8 14	10 0	10 0	7 14	8 16	0 16	4
	Nasik	19 0	18 4	16 0	33 0	26 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	30 0	35 0	22 0	20 0	14 0	0
	Nasik	20 0	20 0	17 8	25 14	27 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	23 0	22 11	24 6	19 8	19 8	0
	Nasik	18 15	15 10	15 9	...	...	...	6 8	6 0	6 8	9 0	9 0	11 8	17 4	17 4	21 9	16 6	6 5	11
	Nasik	15 8	15 10	15 9	...	...	...	6 8	6 0	6 8	9 0	9 0	11 8	17 4	17 4	21 9	16 6	6 5	11
	Upper Sindhi Frontier	13 12	13 12	14 4	22 12	24 8	24 8	10 0	10 0	11 4	13 4	13 4	20 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	26 8	8 26	0
	Kutchi	13 6	13 2	12 10	20 0	24 0	21 0	9 6	9 0	9 8	13 0	13 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	26 8	8 26	0
	Unjambud (Nakur)	14 0	14 0	16 0	24 0	27 0	26 0	11 0	13 8	13 0	15 0	16 8	17 0	23 0	23 0	30 0	20 0	24 0	0
	Shikarpur	13 14	14 8	12 11	28 0	26 0	23 8	12 0	12 4	12 0	15 8	16 6	20 0	29 0	27 8	32 0	25 12	26 0	0
	Sukkur	15 8	15 0	14 8	29 8	28 0	28 8	10 8	11 8	12 0	15 8	15 8	19 8	31 8	30 8	32 8	23 8	25 8	8
	Thar & Parkar (Unjambud)	12 0	11 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 6	13 2	...	...	...	17 4	16 12	14
WESTERN DISTRICTS.	Burdwan	16 2	15 0	13 8	24 12	25 5	37 0	12 12	12 0	23 4	16 8	16 8	24 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	18 12	16 0	13 12	16 0	14 0	15 0	13 0	12 8	22 0	17 8	16 0	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	15 0	15 0	13 4	...	...	...	13 8	15 0	16 8	15 0	16 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	16 0	18 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hughly	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	13 8	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 12	15 0	14 8	14 8	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...

In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Chinn and Cutwa 14 seers, Ranagunge 13 seers.
 Retail prices of salt at Belpore 11 seers, at Onda 10 seers, at Mujra, Bishnupore, and Indas 13 seers, at Sonamukhi and Kotalpore 14 seers.

OF INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1883

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Lesser Mills and Kari &c. (Kavara, Veragu, Sower, Ossana, Corallo, Murh- wa, Nigles), Panteum Miliacum, &c.			Grain.			Firewood			Salt			Wholesale			Retail			Districts.			Provinces.	
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.					
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
35 3	35 3	35 3	26 10	26 10	26 10	215 13	215 13	215 13													MADRAS.	
23 3	24 3	23 3	42 2	37 6	21 2	93 5	95 3	93 5	14 10	14 10	14 10	15 3	14 5	11 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Ganjam				
29 2	29 2	32 13	38 10	35 11	24 3	194 3	194 6	161 13	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	Vizagapatnam				
27 3	26 14		30 13	30 13	23 6	115 13	115 13	115 13	15 11	15 11	15 11	15 11	15 11	15 11	15 11	15 11	15 11	Godavary				
21 13	21 13	30 14	23 2	23 2	22 0	93 5	93 5	93 5	15 6	15 6	15 6	15 6	15 6	15 6	15 6	15 6	15 6	Kistna				
33 0	30 0	31 8	36 2	34 6	27 8	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 2	17 2	17 2	17 2	17 2	17 2	17 2	17 2	17 2	Nellore				
38 13	32 0	31 0	44 13	37 0	32 8				11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	Cuddanah				
38 13	33 0	38 13	35 13	34 11	30 3	91 13	91 13	85 0	15 13	15 13	15 13	15 13	15 13	15 13	15 13	15 13	15 13	Anantapur				
...	...	...	32 8	32 8	25 8	135 2	134 13	190 8	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	Bellary		
28 6	26 0	28 6	26 2	26 2	25 5	85 0	85 0	87 8	16 11	16 11	16 11	16 11	16 11	16 11	16 11	16 11	16 11	Kurnool				
27 6	26 11	26 11	25 11	25 11	24 3	92 5	92 5	92 5	17 5	17 5	17 5	17 5	17 5	17 5	17 5	17 5	17 5	Madras				
34 8	34 3	32 8	28 10	28 10	26 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	15 6	15 6	15 6	15 6	15 6	15 6	Chingleput				
31 13	33 6	35 0	25 10	26 2	29 5	201 11	201 11	201 11	19 5	19 5	19 5	19 5	19 5	19 5	19 5	19 5	19 5	North Arcot				
39 5	39 5	39 5	28 0	28 0	28 0	194 6	194 6	194 6	15 3	15 3	15 3	15 3	15 3	15 3	15 3	15 3	15 3	South Arcot				
34 2	34 2	32 11	30 13	30 13	30 13	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	Tanjore				
40 5	40 5	36 6	31 2	30 5	32 8	72 14	72 14	72 14	16 6	16 6	16 6	16 6	16 6	16 6	16 6	16 6	16 6	Trichinopoly				
...	...	...	29 11	29 11	27 3	70 0	70 0	70 0	18 5	18 5	18 5	18 5	18 5	18 5	18 5	18 5	18 5	Mylana		
31 3	32 13	29 8	36 2	35 2	28 8	131 3	131 3	131 3	15 2	15 2	15 2	15 2	15 2	15 2	15 2	15 2	15 2	Ponnovelli				
21 10	21 10	21 10	23 3	23 3	19 14	161 13	161 13	161 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Coimbatore				
34 3	34 3	30 13	31 8	31 8	33 8	151 10	151 10	151 10	17 8	17 8	17 8	17 8	17 8	17 8	17 8	17 8	17 8	Nilgiris				
20 3	20 3	19 6	23 3	23 3	22 3	109 5	109 5	110 10	18 6	18 6	18 6	18 6	18 6	18 6	18 6	18 6	18 6	Salem				
21 14	17 6	21 3	26 14	26 14	26 14	121 8	121 8	121 8	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	South Canara				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Malabar		
11 2	11 5	12 13	16 7	15 12	17 5	62 6	62 6	62 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	Bombay				
...	...	...	17 8	15 8	19 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	Ahmedabad		
20 0	20 0	...	16 0	15 4	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	18 9	18 9	18 9	18 9	18 9	18 9	18 9	18 9	18 9	Kanra				
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	Surat		
...	...	...	12 10	12 10	17 13	106 0	106 0	106 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	Brihan		
25 11	25 11	25 11	13 4	13 4	15 14	78 0	71 0	71 0	15 12	15 12	15 12	15 12	15 12	15 12	15 12	15 12	15 12	Tanna (Salvotto)				
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Colaba (Alibag)		
...	...	...	14 4	14 4	17 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Khambhesh (Dhulia)		
18 6	18 6	29 4	10 4	15 4	16 15	128 0	128 0	128 0	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	Nasik				
...	...	...	17 3	17 14	19 3	75 3	75 0	91 5	12 9	1 1	13 14	12 6	12 2	11 9	12 1	11 9	12 1	Ahmednagar		
15 6	15 6	...	16 2	14 15	14 15	68 0	68 0	68 0	13 10	13 10	13 10	13 10	13 10	13 10	13 10	13 10	13 10	Poona				
...	...	...	19 2	16 14	15 1	71 1	71 1	89 0	1 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	Sholapur		
...	...	...	18 12	18 0	12 8	100 0	100 0	131 0	10 9	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	Kalyadi (Bagalot)		
...	...	...	16 14	16 14	13 10	145 10	145 10	116 8	13 13	13 12	13 12	13 12	13 12	13 12	13 12	13 12	13 12	Sitara		
23 10	25 0	39 0	16 0	16 0	11 8	65 0	65 0	75 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	Belgaum				
31 0	31 0	35 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	Daula (Hubli)				
21 2	21 2	21 2	14 11	14 11	15 6	120 0	120 0	150 0	13 12	13 2	14 4	13 9	12 15	14 4	15 14	14 4	15 14	Ratnagiri				
16 0	18 0	20 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	13 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Kanara (Kurwar)				
20 0	20 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Panch Mahals (Godra)				
...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	5 5	65 5	6 5										Aden		
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 4	Asigarh		
18 11	18 10	...	14 0	14 9	16 8	0 0	80 0	80 0	14 15	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 1	Baroda				
...	...	...	14 3	15 5	19 0	137 8	137 8	137 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	Dasa		
...	...	...	23 0	21 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0										Nimach		
...	...	...	27 1	29 0	26 8	90 0	86 14	70 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Nasirabad		
...	...	...	14 2	14 2	18 2	60 0	70 0	80 0	45 0	0 0	55 0	35 0	40 0	43 0				Rajkot		
50 0	58 0	...	22 12	22 12	20 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	Upper Sindh Frontier				
10 0	10 0	11 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	100 0	90 0	105 0	17 11	17 11	17 11	17 11	17 11	17 11	17 11	17 11	17 11	Karachi				
24 0	26 0	24 0	20 0	21 0	17 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	Hyderabad (Nakur)				
...	...	...	22 0	21 4	19 12	240 0	240 0	240 0	13 1	14 4	14 4	14 4	14 4	14 4	14 4	14 4	14 4	Sukkarpur		
...	...	...	19 8	20 8	21 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	13 8	13 4	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Sukkur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	160 0	14 12	11 12	11 5	14 12	14 12	11 6				Tharand Parkur (Ummerkot)		
Prices per md. of 40 seers.																						
R a p				R a p				R a p				R a p				R a p				Western Districts.		
...	...	...	19 8	18 0	19 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 1	4 3	0 4	2 15	0 12	12 12	15 13	8 8	8 8	Burdwan		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 8	320 0	320 0	40 0	3 3	6 3	3 6	3 0	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	Bansoorah		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	3 1	3 3	1 3	3 2	5 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	Beerbhoom		
...	...	...	16 0	16 4	17 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	2 14	0 2	2 14	0 2	2 14	0 12	8 12	12 13	8 8	Midnapore		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14	0 2	2 14	0 2	2 14	0 13	9 13	9 13	9 9	Hooghly		
...	...	...	15 0	17 0	19 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 0	0 3	3 0	0 2	2 13	0 13	0 13	0 13	0 13	Howrah		

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

DISTRICTS	Wheat			Barley			Rice (best sort)			Rice (common)			Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), Holcus Sorghum.			Barnard Millet (Cumbua, Baira), Pennisetum Spicata.		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882
Central Districts	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Calcutta	14 0	15 6	13 11	20 0	20 10	23 12	8 14	11 0	10 0	14 9	16 0	17 12	20 10	20 10	...	23 10	21 5	...
24-Pergunnahs	13 0	13 4	13 5	17 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 5	13 5	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...
Nuddea	14 8	14 8	14 8	24 10	24 10	...	12 5	11 14	15 8	13 5	13 5	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khoolna	12 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	12 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 4	18 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mooreheadabad	16 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 4	16 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dingapore	14 8	15 0	13 12	14 0	15 0	13 5	12 0	12 0	20 0	15 8	15 8	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajahmundry	13 8	13 5	15 0	22 8	23 8	28 4	12 0	12 0	15 0	13 8	13 8	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rungpore	11 14	13 5	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 5	13 5	13 5	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hogra	15 12	16 8	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	10 8	15 12	15 0	15 0	28 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	18 0	18 0	17 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 8	13 8	14 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	7 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	13 4	12 8	14 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Dacca	16 0	14 4	13 5	16 0	18 0	40 0	14 0	16 0	22 10	16 0	18 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fatmeedpore	22 0	22 0	19 0	13 0	30 0	37 0	12 0	15 0	17 8	14 0	18 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	12 8	12 0	12 4	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	20 0	14 8	15 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	11 0	12 8	9 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	11 0	12 8	9 0	...	...	...	17 0	19 0	22 0	19 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nonkhally	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	17 0	18 8	18 0	18 12	19 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperah	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	18 5	13 14	13 14	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhand	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Patna	20 0	20 0	22 0	29 0	32 0	28 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gya	17 0	17 0	16 0	23 0	21 0	24 8	10 8	11 0	12 8	13 0	14 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	16 0	16 0	16 0	28 8	24 0	27 0	11 0	11 0	12 8	13 0	14 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Durbhanga	13 0	13 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	35 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	12 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpore	17 0	15 0	17 0	25 0	15 0	30 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	13 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surat	15 8	17 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	32 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	25 0	36 0	...	...	...
Chumprah	19 0	19 0	16 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	17 18	18 9	17 14	21 0	27 4	33 9	10 8	12 5	16 13	11 9	13 15	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihargulpur	15 2	15 2	15 12	22 11	22 11	32 13	11 15	12 10	18 15	13 14	15 12	22 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purneah	15 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malda	17 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	16 0	13 0	12 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Borthal Pergunnahs	14 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Cuttack	13 2	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	15 13	21 0*	21 0	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pooree	10 8	10 8	12 8	...	...	...	14 7	15 12	22 8	19 11	19 11	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
South Western Frontier Agency.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Hazaribagh	15 8	14 8	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	9 8	9 8	11 0	15 0	14 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lohardugga	15 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singbhoom	16 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	18 0	24 0	36 0	22 0	28 0	44 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banbhora	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	14 8	16 0	17 0	20 0	21 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

- * In the interior retail price of common rice varies from 26-4 to 39-6 seers per rupee.
 † In the sub-divisions retail price of salt are as follow:—Banshet and Buserhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour 10-8 seers, Barrackpore 12-13 seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.
 ‡ In the sub-divisions retail price of salt are as follow:—Koohtan 13 seers, Maherpore 11-8 seers, Chouananga 13 seers, and Banaghat 11-14 seers.
 § In the sub-divisions retail price of salt are as follow:—Jhenidah, Makura and Narail 13 seers and Bongung 13 seers.
 ¶ In the sub-divisions retail price of salt are as follow:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jangpore 13 seers, and Kandi 11-3 seers.
 †† Retail price of salt at Nattore and Nowgong 13 seers.
 ††† Retail price of salt at Nattore and Nowgong 13 seers.
 †††† In Nilphamari and Gaibanda sub-divisions retail price of salt 13 seers.
 ††††† In Berajunga retail price of salt 13 seers per rupee.
 †††††† Retail price of salt at Kurasong and Billigoree 8 seers.
 ††††††† Retail price of salt at Kurasong in the Alipore sub-division 10 seers per rupee.
 †††††††† In the sub-divisions retail price of salt are as follow:—Manickgunge 13 seers, Moanhegunge 10 seers 10½ chittaka, and Naraingunge 13 seers.
 ††††††††† In the sub-divisions retail price of salt are as follow:—Gaulunda 10-8 seers, Manikpore and Bhanga 13 seers, and Juyagunge 13-14 seers.
 †††††††††† In the sub-divisions retail price of salt are as follow:—Patnakhali 10-10 seers, Parsonpore 11 seers, and Khois 9 seers.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

1 In the sub-divisional retail prices of salt are as follow — Kishoreganj 10-10 seers, Attes 12 seers, Jamalpur 11 seers, and Netrokona 12 seers.
 2 Retail price of salt at Kumeriah 10 seers and Hatinzari and Cox's Bazar 8 seers.
 3 In the interior retail prices of salt range from 6 to 12 seers.
 4 In Chandpur and Brahmanbaria sub-divisions retail prices of salt 12 seers.
 5 In the sub-divisional retail prices of salt are as follow — Baksa 11 seers, and Bhabanihill 10 seers.
 6 In the sub-divisional retail prices of salt are as follow — Madhupuri 11 seers and Tajpur 11-8 seers.
 7 In the Barabazar sub-division retail price of salt 11 seers per rupon.
 8 In the Chapainawa sub-division retail price of salt 12 seers.
 9 In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 12 seers.
 10 In the sub-divisional retail prices of salt are as follow — Begusari 10-8 seers, and Jamui 11-5 seers.
 11 In the sub-divisional retail prices of salt are as follow — Baksa 11 seers, Maunshpora 10-8 seers and Boupole 11-8 seers.
 12 In the sub-divisional retail prices of salt are as follow — Kishoreganj 10 seers and Arrangan (at Kishoreganj) 11 seers.
 13 In the sub-divisional retail prices of salt are as follow — Rajmahal 10-8 seers, Godda 11 seers.
 14 In the Barabazar retail price of salt 8 seers per rupon.
 15 Retail prices of salt at Baranathpora 12 seers, Barabazar 10 seers, and Goringpore 11 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																	
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar). <i>Zizania Sorghum.</i>			Bulrush Millet (Oomboo, Bajra). <i>Pennisetia Spontanea.</i>		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
ASSAM.	Sylhet	13 0	12 8	12 0	..	..	..	11 4	12 0	14 0	16 8	17 8	21 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cachar	9 2	9 6	10 0	12 13	13 5	16 0	15 4	16 0	21 5	16 0	17 12	24 10	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Goalpara	20 0	22 8	24 0	..	..	..	11 4	11 8	13 0	13 4	16 0	20 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Garo Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	..	..	..	5 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	10 0	18 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kamrup	14 0	15 0	16 0	..	..	..	12 0	12 8	12 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Darrang . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nowgong . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 8	10 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sibsagar . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 0	8 8	8 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lakhimpur	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	16 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Khasi & Jaintia Hills	6 10	..	8 0	..	..	..	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
N. W. PROVINCES.	Naga Hills . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dehra Dun . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Enharanpur . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Muzaffargarh . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Meerut . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bulandshahr . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Aligarh . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Amroha . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ghaziabad . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bijnor . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Moradabad . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Budoun . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bareilly . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Shahjahanpur . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tarai Perganahs . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Muttra . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Agra . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Farukhabad . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mathura . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OUDH.	Etah	No return received			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jalaun	No return received			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jhansi	No return received			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lalitpur	No return received			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cawnpore	No return received			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Fatehpur	No return received			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Banda	No return received			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Allahabad	No return received			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hamirpur	No return received			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jaunpur	No return received			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gorakhpur	No return received			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Basti	No return received			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Azamgarh	No return received			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mirzapur	No return received			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Benares	No return received			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ghazipur	No return received			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB.	Bahia	No return received			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pilibhit	No return received			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sultanpur	No return received			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Patnagarh	No return received			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Fyzabad	No return received			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Almori	No return received			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Aucknow	No return received			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ban Banki	No return received			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bahraich	No return received			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ram Bareilly	No return received			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB.	Bitapur	No return received			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gonda	No return received			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lahore	No return received			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lahore (b)	No return received			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lahore (c)	No return received			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lahore (d)	No return received			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lahore (e)	No return received			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lahore (f)	No return received			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lahore (g)	No return received			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lahore (h)	No return received			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* No wholesale salt sold. (a) Wheat rising; gram falling. (b) Prices falling. (c) Bajra and jowar falling; gram rising. (d) Bajra rising; jowar and gram falling.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1883—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHs

Lesser Millets, Bagl, &c (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), Panicum Miliaceum, &c			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt						DISTRICTS			PROVINCES.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Wholesale.			Retail.			Corresponding fortnight of 1882.			
									Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.				
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R. a.	S. Ch.	R. a.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	16 8 16 4	16 12	108 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 6	per md	3 4	11 8	12 8	12 4	Sylhet	ASSAM.		
...	14 4 12 13	13 15	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 8	3 8	3 4	10 10	10 10	11 13	Cachar			
...	14 4 14 0	16 0	80 0	62 0	120 0	120 0	3 4	3 4	3 4	13 0	12 4	12 0	Goalpara			
...	8 0 8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 6	5 0	5 6	6 6	8 0	6 6	Garo Hills			
...	12 0 13 0	11 4	200 0	200 0	160 0	160 0	3 8	3 8	3 12	11 0	11 0	10 8	Kamrup			
...	8 12 10 5	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	Darrang			
...	8 0 8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	100 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Nowgong			
...	11 8 11 8	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	4 4	4 8	4 8	9 0	8 0	8 8	Sibsagar			
...	16 0 16 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	200 0	4 8	4 8	5 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Lakhimpur			
...	2 0 2 0	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Khasi & Jaintia Hills			
...	2 0 2 0	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	2 8	2 8	8 0	Naga Hills			
...	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Dehra Dun	N. W. PROVINCE.		
...	Saharanpur			
...	Muzaffarnagar			
...	Meerut			
...	Bulandshahr			
...	Aligarh			
...	Kumaun			
...	Gairwal			
...	Bijnor			
...	Moradabad			
...	Budoun			
...	Bareilly			
...	Shahjahanpur			
...	Tarai Pargunnahs			
...	Muttra			
...	Agra			
...	Farrukhabad			
...	Mainpuri			
...	Etawah			
...	Etah			
...	Jalaun			
...	Jhansi			
...	Lalitpur			
...	Cawnpore			
...	Fatehpur			
...	Banda			
...	Allahabad			
...	Hamirpur			
...	Jaunpur			
...	Gorakhpur			
...	Basti			
...	Azamgarh			
...	Mirzapur			
...	Benares			
...	Ghazipur			
...	Bahra			
...	Pilibhit			
...	Sultanpur			
...	Partabgarh			
...	Fyzabad			
...	Kheri			
...	Lucknow			
...	Bara Banki			
...	Bahraich			
...	Bai Barel			
...	Sitapur			
...	Gonda			
...	Unao			
...	Hardoi			
...	34 0 81 4	28 12	95 0	95 0	95 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	Gujranwala (a)	PUNJAB.		
...	38 0 35 0	32 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Lahore (b)			
...	35 0 33 0	38 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 8	12 0	13 0	13 8	12 0	Ferozepore			
...	35 0 36 0	41 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Sialkot (c)			
...	28 0 28 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	Hissar			
...	26 0 25 0	27 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	11 10	11 8	11 0	11 4	Rohatki (d)			
...	21 8 22 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Gurgaon (e)			
...	33 0 32 8	34 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	13 0	12 8	11 8	12 0	11 8	Delhi (f)			
...	25 0 24 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	Farnal			
...	30 0 29 0	35 4	150 0	150 0	140 0	140 0	13 15	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	13 8	Unbala (g)			
...	32 0 31 0	34 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	14 10	14 0	14 0	14 8	Ludhiana (h)			
...	23 0 21 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 4	11 4	10 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Simsa (i)			

(a) Wheat, barley, peas and gram rising; wool falling.

(f) Wheat, salt, rising; barley, peas and gram falling.

(g) Wheat, barley and gram falling; barley and peas rising.

(h) Prices rising.

(i) Prices pretty steady.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

a) Prices are fluctuating. (b) Prices falling. (c) Barley and grain falling. (d) Wheat, rice, bajra, jowar and gram falling. (e) Wheat, barley, rice, and gram falling; bajra rising. (f) Wheat, barley, rice, bajra, jowar, gram and salt falling. (g) Wheat, rice, jowar, gram, rising; salt falling. (h) Statement not received.

IN SERIES OF 80 VOLUMES.

(a) Wheat and corn soft. (b) Rice, bayra, jowar and salt rising, gram falling. (c) Wheat and gram rising. (d) Barley, bayra and jowar rising, wheat, rice, gram, salt and brown

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

PROVINCE.	DISTRICTS	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																							
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), Hoicus Sorghum.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), Pennisetia Setacea								
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
MYSORE.	Bangalore																								
	Kolar																								
	Tumkur																								
	Mysore																								
	Hassan																								
	Shimoga																								
	Kadur																								
COORG.	Chitaldroog																								
	Coorg	8 6	8 8	9 5	9 15	10 2	9 7	15 5	15 11	10 6	21 0	20 10	13 14												
	Jeypore	16 0	17 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	21 8	23 0	22 0	8 33	23 0				
	Kishengurh	17 8	17 8	18 8	24 0	24 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	23 8	23 8	8 25	8 19	8 19	8 19	8 19	8 19				
	Kerrowlee	18 12	18 2	19 4	25 10	26 11	26 4	10 0	10 0	15 0	10 10	10 10	17 8	25 10	26 4	23 12	22 8	20 10	25 0	25 0					
	Ulwur	18 0	18 12	20 2	23 3	23 13	29 5	8 10	8 10	9 0	10 8	10 8	12 4	21 4	23 0	11 18	9 18	15 23	8 8	8 8					
	Bhuthpore (City)	17 10	17 1	19 3	22 15	22 9	23 8	7 12	7 12	6 12	9 6	9 2	11 0	22 15	22 7	23 4	20 11	19 11	22 8	22 8					
RAJPOOTANA.	Ajmere	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	21 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	0 23	0 18	0 20	0 18	0 18					
	Deoli Cantonment	21 12	21 3	17 4	31 9	30 8	23 4				9 4	9 4	12 12	25 3	24 0	23 0	25 8	21 3	20 12	20 12					
	Erinpura	16 4	16 4	17 14	25 2	25 2	31 10				7 8	7 8	8 0	20 0	20 0	21 6	20 0	20 0	23 6	23 6					
	Sirohee	13 8	13 8	17 0	25 0	25 0	0 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	15 0	21 0	21 0					
	Abu	12 12	12 12	15 10	20 0	19 0	22 4	6 8	6 8	6 12	8 0	7 10	8 0				11 8	14 2	17 4	17 4					
	Anand	14 0	14 0	17 0	23 0	22 0	25 1	7 0	7 0	7 4	8 4	8 4	9 0				16 8	16 0	19 8	19 8					
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	18 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	25 0	28 0				12 0	15 0	16 0												
CENTRAL INDIA.	Meywar (Oodeypore)	15 10	16 0	14 13	22 10	22 10	21 14	7 13	9 6	10 8															
	Banswara (Meywar Agency)	18 12	19 6	22 8				10 0	10 0	8 12	17 8	16 4	18 12												
	Parbhagur	16 11	16 9	19 11				10 0	8 12	10 0	13 2	11 4	12 8												
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	16 4	16 4		21 4	21 1		6 1	6 4		7 8	7 8		19 6	21 4		18 2	18 12							
	Bikaner	10 10	10 7	13 10				3 7	3 6	3 4	5 12	6 4	6 8				18 4	16 4	23 0	23 0					
	Boondee	24 8	24 8	17 0	40 0	40 0	28 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	39 4	38 4	42 0									
	Kotah	24 0	24 0	17 6	25 0	25 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	14 4	32 0	32 0	23 8	26 0	12 8	15 0	15 0					
INDIA.	Tonk	20 12	20 8	15 3	30 0	30 12	21 2	6 8	6 8	7 0	8 8	8 10	9 8	40 0	30 12	23 14	21 4	24 8	20 14	20 14					
	Jhalwar	19 0	18 13	15 11	20 0	20 0	12 0				8 14	8 9	10 2	31 7	31 0	20 7	17 1	17 1	18 6	18 6					
	Shahpore	20 2	19 14	17 8	28 12	30 0	21 8	11 0	11 0	12 4	14 4	14 4	14 5	24 0	24 4	4 18	19 0	14 0	18 0	18 0					
	Dholpur	16 7	16 9	18 12	23 6	23 10	30 0	10 2	10 2	10 2	11 4	10 11	12 6	23 6	23 7	7 27	20 2	20 2	23 10	23 10					
	Indore	15 12	15 8	15 8				9 3	9 3	9 3	10 14	10 14	10 0	21 14	23 0	25 4	19 3	21 14	20 0	20 0					
	Gwalior	17 7	17 6	16 13	23 5	21 15	21 15	7 13	7 9	7 13	9 2	9 2	10 5	24 10	24 10	23 11	7 20	9 21	9 21	9 21					
	Goona	26 0	25 0	21 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	8 8	9 8	40 0	40 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	16 8	16 8					
	Baghelband (Sutna)	26 9	25 4	20 0	47 5	41 4	33 10	7 0	7 0	8 0	18 12	19 4	22 0	36 5	38 12	35 0	29 8	30 0	28 0	28 0					

* Not received

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1883—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Lesser Millets, Nagi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawas, Cheena, Coraloo, Marhwa, Nagi, &c. Postum Mithunum, &c.)			Gram.			Firewood			Salt.						Districts.	PROVINCES.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	Bengalor	MYSORE.
...	Khar	
...	Lunkar	
...	Mysore	
...	Huseau	
...	Shimoga	
...	Kali	COORG.
...	Chitdroog	
28 12	29 10	22 4	29 11	23 4	110 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 12	10 1	9 6	9 10	9 7	8 11	Coorg	
...	23 0	23 4	21 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 4	14 12	14 12	11 0	Chypore	
...	24 0	24 0	25 8	...	...	...	13 15	13 8	11 6	13 12	13 4	11 0	Kshungurh	
...	27 8	27 8	28 12	...	...	...	13 7	16 7	13 13	14 12	14 12	13 4	Khowlee	
...	22 11	23 0	24 3	...	...	...	12 4	12 1	12 5	12 0	13 0	11 13	Uluw	
...	23 3	22 11	26 0	80 0	80 0	70 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Bhuitpore (City)	RAJPOOTANA.
...	25 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	...	14 8	13 8	11 0	13 10	13 10	12 12	Ajmer	
...	30 6	29 4	21 0	...	...	...	Rap	Rap	Rap	...	...	...	Dool Cantonment	
...	Rap	Rap	Rap	...	...	...	...
...	21 4	21 4	23 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0 0	3 0 6	3 0 4	12 6	12 6	12 4	Limputa	
...	16 0	16 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 5	12 5	12 5	Sodhee	
...	16 0	16 0	20 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4	12 4	12 4	Abu	CENTRAL INDIA.
...	18 0	18 0	23 8	...	...	...	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 9 0	11 2	11 0	11 2	Amalia	
...	23 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	...	...	...	Hilly tracts of Meywar	
...	19 8	17 15	17 3	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	11 11	10 8	12 1	11 5	10 2	Meywar (Oodeypore)	
...	Rap	Rap	Rap	...	...	...	...
...	33 12	32 8	37 8	...	...	...	3 8 6	...	...	11 4	9 6	10 10	Bunawara (Meywar Agency)	
...	19 11	19 9	25 0	2 7 0	16 4	16 4	15 8	Farabrah	CENTRAL INDIA.
...	20 0	20 4	...	...	...	...	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	15 10	15 0	...	Maiwar (Jodhpore)	
...	17 8	17 4	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bikaner	
...	37 0	37 0	30 4	120 0	120 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	12 12	12 4	12 4	2 8	Bundes	
...	32 0	30 0	26 8	210 0	240 0	240 0	13 8	13 8	12 12	13 0	13 0	12 4	Kotah	
...	30 0	32 0	33 15	100 0	100 0	160 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 1	13 4	13 0	Loul	
...	24 8	24 1	23 0	10 7	10 7	10 14	10 3	10 3	10 10	Bhalawar	CENTRAL INDIA.
...	23 0	23 4	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 0	13 14	14 3	13 10	14 0	14 0	Shahpoora	
...	24 3	24 7	27 4	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	13 3	12 10	12 10	12 6	Dholpur	
...	18 0	18 0	20 13	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 5	11 6	11 6	12 5	Indore	
...	21 15	22 12	23 1	109 8	127 12	91 4	...	...	...	12 1	12 0	11 4	Gwalior	
...	35 0	32 0	25 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 1	11 8	Gsona	
...	35 8	36 2	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 4	12 8	11 4	11 5	11 12	Barghikhand (Sutna)	

† Eight pice per bundle

† Ten pice per bundle

J. WESTLAND,

Offy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF OCTOBER 1883 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 2150, 2151, 2224 AND 2225 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", DATED 10th AND 24th NOVEMBER 1883.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 FOLDS																														
Districts.	Wheat.			Barley			Rice.			Great Millet (Cholum Jowar) <i>Holcus Sorghum</i>			Bairush Millet (Cumbha Bajra), <i>Pennisetaria Spicata</i>			Lesser Millets, Ragi &c (Kharu, Veng, Crao, Naree, Cheeta, Crao, Mithwa, Naree, &c) <i>Pennisetum Miliaceum Eleusine Coracana &c</i>			Gram			Firewood.			Salt.					
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Wholesale			Retail.								
																			Present fort- night.	Past fort- night.	Corresponding fortnight.	Present fort- night.	Past fort- night.	Corresponding fortnight.	Present fort- night.	Past fort- night.	Corresponding fortnight.			
1st half of October 1883.	Secunderabad	15 15/16	5 17 12		8 4 7 14	7 14 10	3 9 13 22	3 22	3 25 14 27	0 27 0	29 9 28 4	13 8 16	18 7 19	7 11 6	0 12 5	0 12 5	0 10 14	10 14 10	14 10 14	10 14 10	14 10 14	10 14 10	14 10 14	10 14 10	14 10 14	10 14 10	14 10 14	10 14 10	14 10 14	
	Bolarum	18 3 18	3 19 7		8 1 8 1	7 6 9 10	9 10 9 9	6 29 9	6 29 9	0 28 0 33 0		19 7 19	7 11 6	14 11 6	14 11 6	14 11 6	14 11 6	14 11 6	14 11 6	14 11 6	14 11 6	14 11 6	14 11 6	14 11 6	14 11 6	14 11 6	14 11 6	14 11 6	14 11 6	
	Chudarghat	13 8 13	8 13 8		7 0 7 0	7 0 9 0	9 0 9 0	0 24 0 24	0 23 0 26 0 32	0 28 0 33 0		15 8 15	0 18 0	0 80 0	0 80 0	0 80 0	0 80 0	0 80 0	0 80 0	0 80 0	0 80 0	0 80 0	0 80 0	0 80 0	0 80 0	0 80 0	0 80 0	0 80 0	0 80 0	0 80 0
2nd half of October 1883.	Secunderabad	15 8 15	15 17 12		8 4 8 4	7 14 11	4 1 1	9 13 22	3 22	3 25 14 27	0 27 0	29 9 29 9	14 7 13	8 17	12 12 5	0 12 5	0 10 11	10 14 10	14 10 14	14 10 14	14 10 14	14 10 14	14 10 14	14 10 14	14 10 14	14 10 14	14 10 14	14 10 14	14 10 14	14 10 14
	Bolarum	18 0 18	3 19 10		8 1 8 1	7 6 10	9 10 9 11	6 30 1	6 30 1	0 28 0 34 0		15 7 19	7 20	4 11 6	14 11 6	14 11 6	14 11 6	14 11 6	14 11 6	14 11 6	14 11 6	14 11 6	14 11 6	14 11 6	14 11 6	14 11 6	14 11 6	14 11 6	14 11 6	14 11 6
	Chudarghat	14 0 13	8 14 0		7 8 7 0	7 0 10	9 0 9 0	0 25 0 25	0 24 0 28 0 34	0 32 0 34 0		14 0 15	8 17	0 80 0	0 80 0	0 80 0	0 80 0	0 80 0	0 80 0	0 80 0	0 80 0	0 80 0	0 80 0	0 80 0	0 80 0	0 80 0	0 80 0	0 80 0	0 80 0	0 80 0

J. WESTLAND,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Muziris House.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION PROPOSED TO BE HELD AT SYDENHAM.

Cir. No. 89 Ex.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, dated Calcutta, the 11th December 1883.

MUSEUMS AND EXHIBITIONS

RESOLUTION.

Read the following despatch—

No. 185 (Stats. and Comce.), dated India Office, London, the 18th October 1883.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India;

To—The Government of India.

I enclose a copy of a letter from the Crystal Palace Company with reference to an International Exhibition proposed to be held at Sydenham next year.

Dated Crystal Palace, London, the 12th September 1883.

From—G. G. CLEATHER, Esq., Manager, Crystal Palace Company,

To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

I have the honour to inform you that the Directors of the Crystal Palace propose to hold an International Exhibition of arts, manufactures, and scientific, agricultural, and industrial products at the Crystal Palace next year, commencing about April 3rd and closing the end of October.

The Directors have appointed an Executive Commissioner Mr. G. C. Levy, C.M.G., a gentleman who has had considerable experience in the management of Exhibitions.

The Directors venture to hope that Your Lordship will notify to the Governor General of India the fact that such an Exhibition is to be held, with the view to his bringing it under the notice of the various Governments.

As it is important that no time should be lost, I shall be obliged by your giving the subject of this letter your earliest consideration.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copy of the foregoing papers be forwarded to the

Madras.
Bombay.
Bengal.
North-Western Provinces
and Oudh.
Gazettes.

Punjab.
Central Provinces.
British Burma.
Assam

Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, with a request that publicity may be given to them in the Local Government

Ordered also, that the papers be published in the Supplement to the Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1883, UP TO 31st OCTOBER 1883.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISBURSED DURING OCTOBER, 1883.				Total area of irrigation during current year.	Total area for the correspond- ing period of last year.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE)					RAIN- FALL Average of ten previous years for the same period, from 1st October, 1873, to end of the month.	REMARKS.		
	P.M. supply.	Actual average throughout.		GROSS CONSUMP- TION, CUBIC FEET PER SECOND.			Zila.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other food grains.			Miscellaneous.	Total.
		Actual average throughout.	Alotted charge.												
NORTHERN DIVISION.	10-00	9-20	950	136	2,413	6,17	Saharapur	2,043	146	93	18	3,701	Supply— Khatting head of Ganges Canal Lower Ganges Canal		
	7-00	5-59	1,100	855	14,123	2,072	Muzaffarnagar	2,311	374	63	195	5,039	Expanded— Ganges Canal Lower Ganges Canal		
	8-10	7-58	925	1,566	12,515	6,433	Meerut	18,553	2,045	62	2,115	23,253	Executive— Anupshahr Branch, Ganges Canal Meerut Division, ditto Bulandshahr ditto, Lower Ganges Canal		
	7-20	6-55	925	974	32,808	11,765	Bulandshahr	23,322	2,421	3	3,614	36,503	Narora Maunder ditto, Lower Ganges Canal Cawnpore ditto ditto Etawah ditto ditto Bhogpur ditto ditto Percolation from the Narora Division		
	5-50	4-89	1,300	965	30,119	5,084	Aligarh	4,13	1,784	5	336	23,807	Ditto Maunder ditto		
SOUTHERN DIVISION.	9-00	4-86	975	259	2,077	1,441	Muttra	246	243	515	947	5,122	Executive Engineer, Northern Division, Ganges Canal, reports that there has been only a small demand for "paleo," considering the pre- vious drought. Previously irrigated sugar has been taken water-gate.		
	7-00	3-30	600	330	4,358	4,049	Agra	1,443	153	370	181	4,560	Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, reports that the high supply in the canal has enabled much paleo to be done.		
	8-20	3-35	825	467	7,600	8,340	Etah	2,590	1,031	3	779	7,535	Executive Engineer, Bulandshahr Division, reports that the demand for water has been excessive, and that seed sown on unirrigat- ed land is germinating badly.		
	5-80	3-36	975	941	265	22	Maunder	1,091	493		1,066	5,316	Executive Engineer, Agra Division, reports that the demand for water has been excessive, and that seed sown on unirrigat- ed land is germinating badly.		
	7-00	3-70	950	298	1,298	22	Etawah	436	57	50	134	1,229	Executive Engineer, Etawah Division, reports that the demand for water has been excessive, and that seed sown on unirrigat- ed land is germinating badly.		
TOTAL UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS.			9,525	6,801	107,311	70,088	Cawnpore	1,643	3,011		1,219	6,481	Executive Engineer, Allahabad Division, reports that the demand for water has been excessive, and that seed sown on unirrigat- ed land is germinating badly.		
EASTERN JUMNA CANAL.	4-74	4-62	1,300	1,288	6,957	5,394	Delhi	2,800	1,203	841	1,031	8,667	Executive Engineer, Allahabad Division, reports that the demand for water has been excessive, and that seed sown on unirrigat- ed land is germinating badly.		
	8-50	7-73	1,300	951	18,207	4,112	Guanoon	1,248	5		4	1,471	Executive Engineer, Allahabad Division, reports that the demand for water has been excessive, and that seed sown on unirrigat- ed land is germinating badly.		
					1,471	1,888	Dehra Dun						Executive Engineer, Allahabad Division, reports that the demand for water has been excessive, and that seed sown on unirrigat- ed land is germinating badly.		
					74	8	Bijnor						Executive Engineer, Allahabad Division, reports that the demand for water has been excessive, and that seed sown on unirrigat- ed land is germinating badly.		
					246	196	Tawa						Executive Engineer, Allahabad Division, reports that the demand for water has been excessive, and that seed sown on unirrigat- ed land is germinating badly.		
TOTAL					134,266	81,686	Palibhit	40		30	234	246	Executive Engineer, Allahabad Division, reports that the demand for water has been excessive, and that seed sown on unirrigat- ed land is germinating badly.		

Executive Engineer, Rohilkhand Canal, reports that there was a demand throughout the month for late rice and rabi paleo, that the supply in all the rivers and canals is below the average and insufficient to meet the demand, and that about 3,000 acres of rabi paleo have gone
seedling the month in addition to the rice.
His remarks from the other divisions.

Note.—In addition to the above the following kharif irrigation was also effected, exclusive of that in the Etawah Division, which has not been reported —									
Canal.	Sugarcane.	Indigo.	Rice.	Cotton.	Other food grains.	Fodder crops.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.	
Bulandshahr Division, Ganges Canal	3			1,338	4,758	442	23	5,576	
Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal				80	63			143	
Rohilkhand Canals			2,761					2,761	
Bijnor Canal	60						68	128	
Eastern Jumna Canals	457	401	216	1,600	4,995	943	1,608	6,411	
Total	530	401	4,045	2,916	9,853	1,385	1,418	17,138	

W. P. V. HORST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.W.P. and Oudh,
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

RECEIVED,
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch,
31st October 1883.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1883.

NATURE OF TRAFFIC.	AGRA CANAL.						REMARKS.
	PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.						
	Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		
	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	
Grains—							
Wheat	925		2,718		3,643		
Gram							
Rice							
Paddy or dhán							
Bojhar or mixed grain			1,407		1,407		
Oil—							
Urd							
Máng							
Arhar							
Masuri							
Jut							
Báira			400		400		
Maze of Indian-corn							
Barley			125		125		
TOTAL	925		4,650		5,575		
Cotton							
Oil-seeds							
Salt							
Metals							
Building materials	4,975		1,900		6,875		
Miscellaneous goods			3,600		3,600		
Firewood							
Ramboo							
Timber—							
Poles and unsquared timber			1,400		1,400		
Karis and squared timber							
Logs							
Miscellaneous timber							
Live-stock							
GRAND TOTAL	5,900		11,550		17,450		
TOTAL DURING CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR	1,570		2,153		3,703		
INCREASE	4,350		9,397		13,747		
DECREASE							
Tonnage in luding weight of timber and bamboos 130 In m ledge 641 Value of goods 69,492 Number of passengers 22,375 R 7,189 5,094							

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1883.

	UPPER GANGES CANAL.				LOWER GANGES CANAL.				UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS.				REMARKS.										
	PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF LOCAL TRAFFIC.				PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF LOCAL TRAFFIC.				PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF THROUGH TRAFFIC.														
	Total up and down.				Total up and down.				Total up and down.														
	Up.	Down.	Mds.	Nos.	Up.	Down.	Mds.	Nos.	Up.	Down.	Mds.	Nos.											
GRAINS.																							
Wheat	700		6,463						241		636												
Gram									10,379		10,379												
Rice																							
Paddy or dhán																							
Bejbar or mixed grain																							
Ud																							
Mung																							
Arhar																							
Masuri																							
Juár																							
Báira																							
Maize or Indian-corn																							
Barley																							
TOTAL	1,031		6,675				4,106		13,915		355		19,052		26,082								
Cotton																							
Oil-seeds																							
Salt																							
Metals																							
Building materials																							
Miscellaneous goods																							
Firewood																							
Bamboos																							
Poles and un-squared timber.																							
Karis and squared timber.																							
Logs																							
Miscellaneous timber																							
Live-stock																							
GRAND TOTAL	41,083	4,404	22,645	71,533	63,698	75,937	8,957	388	12,557	38,112	21,514	38,500	18,757	1,262	8,811	27,178	1,262	68,367	6,054	44,013	109,645	1,12,380	115,809
TOTAL DURING CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR.	8,886	50	51,983	125,552	43,269	125,602	1,199	42	8,833		10,032	42	6,705		16,891	23,596		16,790	52	60,107	125,552	76,897	125,644
INCREASE	32,167	434			20,429		7,758	346	3,724	38,112	11,482	38,458	11,052	1,262		3,572	1,262	51,577	5,962			35,483	
DECREASE			11,738	54,019		43,665									8,040					16,094	15,907		9,945

Particulars.	Upper Ganges Canal (local).		Lower Ganges Canal (local).		Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).		Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.	
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	1,590	2,340	368	790	867	998	2,825	4,128
Ton mileage	81,534	136,500	43,833	98,245	199,112	192,675	318,779	367,370
Value of goods	R 40,696	42,171	70,356	17,146	86,647	1,02,987	1,97,599	1,62,304
Number of passengers	149	52	46			15	195	67

W. P. V. HORST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P.
of Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

L. H. HARRIS,
2nd October, 1883.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC:

No. XLIV OF 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received	Railways	Total length open	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 11TH NOVEMBER 1882		Total length open	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 10TH NOVEMBER 1883		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 11TH NOVEMBER 1882		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 10TH NOVEMBER 1883		Total Increase in 1883-84	Total Decrease in 1883-84
			R	P		R	P	R	P	R	P		
24th Nov. 1883	<i>Guaranteed.</i> Eastern Bengal	172	1,39,103	809	172	1,09,222	635	36,06,304	6.2	28,90,983	527	7,06,366	
17th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	99,599	182	547	94,585	173	29,93,033	170	31,50,924	197	4,57,891	
17th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	2,57,063	350	735	1,86,170	253	57,77,043	266	69,27,006	293	11,50,053	
24th ditto	Madras	861	1,17,724	137	861	1,02,250	119	43,34,606	157	40,64,614	148	2,69,992	
24th ditto	South Indian	655	66,103	101	655	64,541	105	23,79,109	113	24,74,107	118	94,998	
24th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,455	6,36,997	437	1,458	5,85,105	101	1,91,87,332	412	1,92,28,912	411	41,580	
17th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,64,588	357	461	1,85,969	403	57,19,594	338	66,04,771	448	8,55,177	
	TOTAL	4,830	14,81,177	307	4,889	13,31,882	272	4,40,27,021	281	4,56,50,392	292	16,23,371	
1st Dec 1883	<i>State</i> East Indian	1,507	10,34,467	686	1,509	8,93,406	592	2,66,97,820	551	3,02,66,392	627	35,68,572	
24th Nov. 1883	Calcutta and South-Eastern	33	8,748	265	56	4,580	82	1,26,867	127	1,78,704	103	51,837	
24th ditto	Nulhati	27	1,276	17	27	1,158	42	42,211	40	49,735	57	7,094	
24th ditto	Northern Bengal	230	51,721	225	239	5,214	219	12,16,147	164	12,86,646	171	70,499	
24th ditto	Tinhoot	85	11,881	110	166	16,296	98	3,83,607	140	5,25,831	100	1,42,224	
20th Oct 1883	Patna-Gya	57	7,197	126				2,82,203	170	2,53,257	153	28,946	
17th Nov. 1883	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	12,605	91	188	12,368	89	3,21,351	73	3,32,285	75	10,934	
24th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghaziपुर	12	901	75	12	687	57	27,339	71	27,509	72	170	
24th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,116	1,99,311	179	1,117	2,44,750	219	60,52,566	169	72,38,813	203	11,86,247	
24th ditto	Wardha-Coal	45	12,156	270	45	15,035	334	3,20,482	222	4,14,148	288	93,966	
24th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	98	6,209	64	149	14,082	95	2,90,385	95	7,05,514	147	4,02,129	
17th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	31,429	195	161	30,121	189	8,53,421	165	8,26,334	160	27,087	
24th ditto	India	75	6,929	92	75	7,726	103	1,89,450	78	1,95,571	81	6,121	
17th ditto	Punjab Northern	419	65,713	157	421	59,714	142	17,98,496	138	19,03,378	141	1,04,882	
17th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,73,051	262	660	71,463	108	28,12,541	132	43,14,401	204	15,01,863	
24th ditto	Kanina-Dhurla	32	1,749	55	32	2,867	90	49,329	48	65,372	64	16,043	
24th ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore				89	5,220	59			2,40,318	84	2,40,318	
	TOTAL	3,188	5,90,916	185	3,387	5,38,807	159	1,47,75,425	145	1,83,37,719	169	37,78,294	
24th Nov. 1883	<i>Assisted Company.</i> Bengal Central	21	805	38	85	2,332	67	2,784	31	64,088	61	65,304	
17th ditto	<i>Native States</i> Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	8,585	45	193	11,785	61	5,16,664	83	5,65,294	92	48,630	
24th ditto	Nizam's	121	13,904	115	121	15,404	127	5,19,267	134	4,88,518	126	30,749	
17th ditto	Mysore	86	5,959	69	86	5,251	61	1,93,152	70	1,94,526	71	1,374	
24th ditto	Jodhpore	19	612	32	19	830	44	10,924	28	23,627	39	12,703	
	TOTAL	410	29,090	69	419	33,270	77	12,40,007	94	12,71,965	95	41,958	
	GRAND TOTAL	3,998	61,86,465	315	4,206	57,19,877	236	6,67,44,057	239	7,88,10,556	264	50,67,499	
	<i>Gross Receipts</i>							4,48,8,612	141	4,86,72,532	148		
	<i>Net Receipts</i>							4,18,44,445	131	4,71,38,024	143	52,93,579	

R. A. SARGEANT, Major, R.E.,
Offg. Under Secretary

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASONS AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11th DECEMBER 1893.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been slight rain in three districts of the Madras Presidency, where the standing crops are good. In the Bombay Presidency some injury has been caused in one district by past excessive rain and in two others by blight, but on the whole the *rabi* crops promise well.

In the Berars and Hyderabad cotton-picking is in progress, and the *rabi* crops are satisfactory. In Central India and Rajputana prospects continue good, but rain is much wanted in one of the Rajputana States, and grass is scarce.

In the Punjab *rabi* sowings are still going on, and prospects are favourable. Rain is generally needed in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the *rabi* crops, but those on irrigated lands are doing well. In the Central Provinces the crops are generally promising, though some injury has occurred from frost.

Rain has fallen throughout the greater part of Bengal and Assam, the heaviest falls being reported from Chittagong and Cachar. It has greatly benefited the *rabi* crops in Bengal which were very backward. More rain is needed in western districts, particularly in the Patna Division where none fell. Harvesting of rice is in progress, and, except in Eastern Bengal, and Orissa, the yield will probably be very poor.

An unusually heavy fall of rain occurred in Akyab, and rain has also fallen in three other districts of British Burma. The rice crop which is now being reaped has suffered from salt water, floods and other causes, but the outturn on the whole is expected to be good.

Fever, small-pox, and cholera exist in several districts, but are not epidemic.

Prices are falling in the Punjab.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects
Madras (Dec. 12th)—		
Bellary . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and <i>ragi</i> , yield average, other dry grains, pulse, and oil seed below average; seven deaths from cholera.
Kurnool . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops good; harvest paddy, yield above average.
Ganjam	1.42 (average of 15 stations)	Paddy harvest commenced; fever and small-pox slight in one taluk.
Kistna . . . . .	.8 (average of 1 station).	Standing crops good; harvest dry paddy and <i>cholum</i> , yield below average; fever and small-pox prevalent, cattle-disease in parts.
Chingleput (Madras) . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops good; harvest <i>kar</i> paddy and dry grains, yield below average; twenty-two deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, <i>cholum</i> , <i>ragi</i> , and <i>rumbu</i> , yield average; 128 deaths from cholera, fever and cattle-disease in parts.
Tanjore . . . . .	.20 (average of 11 stations).	Standing crops generally good; rain wanted in parts of one taluk; harvest paddy, <i>cholum</i> , and <i>ragi</i> , yield below average; 223 deaths from cholera.
Madura . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops fair; harvest dry crops, yield about average; cholera decreasing in Madura town, elsewhere slight.
Malabar . . . . .	. . . . .	Second crop in good condition, except in two taluks; small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease slight.
Travancore . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops good; yield of first crop average; cholera slight.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects good
Bombay—(Dec. 12th)—		
Kurrachee . . . . .	. . . . .	River at Kotri on 6th 5 feet 4 inches, against 4 feet 6 inches on corresponding date last year; fever generally prevalent; cattle-disease in 5 talukas; loss of 60 buffaloes in Sujawal; 2 fresh cases of small pox in Kurrachee, one imported from Mekan and the other from Bombay; disease prevalent in 5 villages; in districts 8 fresh cases, 2 deaths, 14 remaining sick; <i>rabi</i> crops coming on; prices—wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Kurrachee 24, 28 and 30, in Kotri 36 and 34, in Tatta 24, 28 and 33, and in Jati 20 and 32 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad . . . . .	. . . . .	Weather seasonable; small-pox in mild type in 5, fever in 11, and cattle-disease in 4 talukas; wheat 25½, <i>bajri</i> 25½, <i>jowari</i> 40, red rice 24, and white rice 20 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops healthy; slight fever in Dholka, Viratgaum, and Sanaud; small-pox in Gogo; <i>bajri</i> 29½ and wheat 26½ pounds per rupee.
Baroda . . . . .	. . . . .	Cholera disappeared from Naosari division; fever in some parts of Naosari, Baroda, and Kadi divisions; cotton and sugarcane in good condition; <i>rabi</i> sowing completed; harvesting of <i>khari</i> crops almost finished; prices— <i>bajri</i> 33, rice 23 and 24 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Surat . . . . .	. . . . .	<i>Rabi</i> crops healthy; fever generally prevails in almost all talukas; cholera in Chikli, 15 cases, 9 deaths; <i>jowari</i> 40 and <i>nagli</i> 48 pounds per rupee.
Nasik . . . . .	. . . . .	<i>Kharif</i> crops nearly reaped; young <i>rabi</i> crops healthy; public health good; no cattle-disease; <i>bajri</i> 31, wheat 33, and rice 23 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) . . . . .	. . . . .	Abnormal temperature 6° to 2° cool; vapour in air defective; wind normal.
Poona . . . . .	. . . . .	<i>Rabi</i> crops thriving; prices— <i>bajri</i> 41 and <i>jowari</i> 52; in Poona <i>bajri</i> 35 and <i>jowari</i> 48 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar . . . . .	. . . . .	<i>Rabi</i> sowing finished in parts; <i>bajri</i> —maximum 54 pounds in Jamkhed, minimum 39 in Sangamner; <i>jowari</i> —maximum 72 in Jamkhed, minimum 48 in Sangamner.
Sholapore . . . . .	. . . . .	Cholera in Malsiras taluka, 3 cases, 1 fatal; <i>rabi</i> crops, especially <i>jowari</i> , have suffered from the late excessive rains; <i>jowari</i> 59 and <i>bajri</i> 55 pounds per rupee.
Dharwar . . . . .	. . . . .	Reaping of rice crop completed, that of other early crops in progress; cotton suffering from blight in Ron; other crops good; cholera decreasing, one case fatal; fever in 5 and cattle-disease in one taluka; rice 25 to 41 and <i>jowari</i> 52 to 88 pounds per rupee.
Kanara . . . . .	. . . . .	Much fever in Halyal and Mundgod; small-pox in Kumpta, Hanawar, and Siddapur; rice harvest nearly completed above ghat; common rice in Karwar 12, in district average 17 seers per rupee.
Rajkot . . . . .	. . . . .	General health good; weather cold; <i>bajri</i> 29 and <i>jowari</i> 35 pounds per rupee.
		<i>General Remarks</i> —River low in Sind; <i>rabi</i> crops in Sholapur injured by late excessive rain; cotton and <i>jowari</i> suffering from blight in parts of Dharwar and Kaladgi; <i>rabi</i> prospects otherwise good, fever, cholera, cattle-disease, and small-pox in several districts.
Bengal—(Dec. 13th)		
Chittagong	8.45	Heavy rain has partly damaged the standing crop, and the outturn will be indifferent; prices gradually rising; general health good.
Dacca	1.59	Harvesting of <i>aman</i> paddy nearly completed; <i>roachia</i> paddy being cut, prospects of winter crops good.
24 Pargunnahs	3.34	Prospects of crops continue unfavourable; rain has done some injury to the paddy already cut, but not removed from the field, but has done good to <i>rabi</i> crops; average yield of the rice harvest estimated at from 8 to 10 annas; price of common rice 16 seers per rupee; public health fair, though cases of cholera and fever reported from almost all parts of the district.
Moorshedabad	1.08	Weather seasonable; the rain has come too late to benefit the <i>aman</i> rice, the prospects of which are unchanged; it has, however, much improved the condition of the <i>rabi</i> crops; prices stationary; fever still prevalent in the north of the district.
Rajshahye	1.09	Crops benefited by rain, but mustard has suffered slightly; price of rice reported easier in Nowgong.
Bardwan	2.2	Rain has improved prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops; fever prevalent in the sudder, elsewhere public health fair.
	Cutwa . 0.63 Culna . 1.76 Raneegunge 0.54	
Rangpore	0.32	Weather seasonable; <i>aman</i> is being reaped; <i>rabi</i> crops benefited by rain; fever prevalent.
Bhagulpore	0.26	Prospects of <i>aghani</i> rice not good; average expected yield in Banka 6 annas, in the sudder sub-division from 4 to 8 annas, except in thana Colgong, where the outturn will be only 2 annas; in Mudeh-poorah from 6 to 8 annas, prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops not absolutely bad, but more rain is much needed for them; price of rice 14 seers per rupee.
Purneah	0.10	On the 5th; prospects of both late rice and winter crops unfavourable, late rice is being harvested; average yield estimated at from 6 to 8 annas; cultivation of winter crops retarded, owing to want of moisture; common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee; public health improving.
Patna	Nil	<i>Rabi</i> crops germinating well, but rain is much wanted; reaping of paddy still going on; public health good.
Durbhanga	Nil	Rice crop is being harvested with a poor outturn; <i>rabi</i> suffering from want of rain; prices slightly falling; fever very prevalent.
Hazareebagh	0.44	Weather bright and cold; more rain would benefit the pulses and oilseeds to a great extent; small-pox in the sudder station; public health generally good.
Cuttack	0.98	Weather cold; <i>sarad</i> rice on high lands is being cut, and on low lands it is ripening; <i>rabi</i> crops doing well; price of rice almost unchanged; public health generally good.
		<i>General Remarks</i> —More or less rain fell throughout the province during the week, except in Darjeeling and Julpigoree, and in the Patna division and parts of the Bhagalpur division; the rain has been very beneficial to the <i>rabi</i> crops; in Backergunge, it is said that

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
<p>the rain, accompanied by wind, has done considerable damage by making the paddy fall and breeding insects; the paddy harvest is in progress, and will generally yield a very poor crop, except in Eastern Bengal and Orissa where the outturn is expected to be fair; fever is still reported to be prevalent in several districts.</p>		
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Dec. 11th)	No rain	Pear and mustard have flowered and gram has budded; prospects fair; no sickness of men or cattle; prices of food-grains have risen as importations into the city from surrounding parts have slackened.
Aligarh (Dec. 12th)	No rain	Crops on dry tracts want rain; health good; prices slightly fallen.
Gorakhpore (Dec. 9th)	No rain	Irrigation actively carried on; small-pox and fever in north; prices stationary.
Jhansi (Dec. 10th)	No rain	Harvesting of <i>kharif</i> still in progress; <i>rabi</i> crops doing well; winter rains much needed; prices almost stationary; health of people and cattle good.
Agra (Dec. 11th)	No rain	<i>Rabi</i> being irrigated, but rain much needed; health good; prices steady.
Bareilly (Dec. ")	No rain	Rain much needed; a slight rise in prices of <i>juar</i> and rice; health of people and cattle satisfactory.
Meerut (Dec. ")	No rain	Rain wanted for unirrigated crops; health good; supplies sufficient and prices steady.
Kumaun (Dec. ")	No rain	Weather quite fair; wheat springing up; general health good; cattle-disease continues; prices unchanged.
Lucknow (Dec. ")	No rain	Weather clear; no rain; <i>rabi</i> and poppy crops are being watered; condition of people and cattle good; markets well supplied; prices unchanged.
Partabgarh (Dec. ")	No rain	<i>Rabi</i> crops fairly good; barley and wheat being irrigated; prices almost stationary; fever and small-pox reported from a few villages in Kunda tahsil, health otherwise good.
Sitapur (Dec. ")	No rain	Rain much wanted throughout the district; general health good.
Fyzabad (Dec. ")	No rain	Irrigation of <i>rabi</i> crops going on; prospects fair; public health good; condition of cattle normal.
Rae Bareilly (Dec. 10th)	No rain	<i>Rabi</i> crops on irrigated land look well; rain much needed; general health fair; markets well stocked; prices steady.
Cawnpore (Dec. 11th)	No rain	Weather clear and cold; young <i>rabi</i> crops on irrigated land flourishing, but rain much wanted; small-pox in 4 parganas, otherwise health of the people good; prices slightly cheaper.
Farukhabad (Dec. ")	No rain	Weather seasonable; sky clear; slight fever and small-pox here and there; prospects of crops hopeful.
General Remarks. —No rain has fallen, it is generally needed; the markets are sufficiently supplied, and prices in most districts steady; the public health and condition of cattle are on the whole good, though slight fever and small-pox continue in several districts, and cattle-disease is still reported in Kumaun.		
Punjab—(Dec. 12th)—		
Delhi	No rain	Health good; slight fall in prices.
Hissar	No rain	Health good; prices steady.
Umballa	No rain	Health and <i>rabi</i> prospects good; prices stationary.
Jullundur	No rain	Health good; prices falling.
Lahore	No rain	Health good and crop prospects good; prices steady.
Ferozepur	No rain	Health good; <i>rabi</i> sowings in progress; fall in prices of barley, grain and <i>juar</i> ; slight rise in price of wheat.
Sialkot	No rain	Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi	No rain	Health good and <i>rabi</i> prospects good; prices falling.
Peshawar	No rain	Small-pox still prevalent; prices falling.
Mooltan	No rain	Health good; <i>rabi</i> sowings nearly completed; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan	No rain	Health and harvest prospects good; prices steady.
Amritsar	No rain	Health good; prices falling.
General Remarks. —No rain during the week; small-pox is still prevalent in Peshawar; health elsewhere is good; <i>rabi</i> sowings nearly completed.		
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Dec. 13th)	No rain	Weather clear and cold; prospects continue favourable; rice, <i>juar</i> , and cotton being gathered; fever declining; prices of <i>juar</i> falling.
Jubbulpore (Dec. ")	No rain	Weather clear and cold; reaping continues, outturn anticipated below average; cotton picking in progress; <i>rabi</i> sowings almost completed; prices stationary; health good.
Saugor (Dec. 11th)	No rain	Weather very cold; <i>kharif</i> harvest nearly finished; <i>rabi</i> prospects excellent; slight damage caused by frost; health good; prices stationary.
Seoni (Dec. 13th)	No rain	Weather cool; rice threshing in progress; <i>tur</i> damaged by frost; fever prevalent; wheat 23½ seers, and rice 18 seers per rupee.
Hoshangabad (Dec. ")	No rain	Weather clear and cold; prospects good; cotton picking in progress; fever prevalent; wheat 18 seers, <i>juar</i> 24 seers, and rice 10 seers per rupee.
Baipur (Dec. ")	No rain	Weather clear and chilly; <i>kharif</i> crops almost harvested; <i>rabi</i> prospects favourable; public health good; prices rising; common rice 27½ seers, and wheat 25½ seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of Agricultural prospects.
Central Provs.—contd.		
Sambalpur (Dec. 8th)	90	Weather clear and cold, inferior rice being threshed, and found to be light in grain; health good; common rice 38½ seers per puce.
Khandwa („ 13th)	..	Weather cold; <i>rabi</i> sowings completed, prospects good; fever prevalent; prices stationary.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather clear and cold; threshing is in progress; <i>rabi</i> prospects generally good; fever in some districts.
British Burma—		
(Dec. 8th)		
Akyab	7.43	Total rainfall 190.58; public health good; 15 deaths of cattle, 112 acres in Naaf damaged by drought and 200 acres in Writtoung east, also 30 acres from inundation of salt water; no reports yet received of damage on account of late rains.
Rangoon	Nil	Total rainfall 84.23; 3 deaths from small-pox, otherwise public health good; paddy no supplies, prices nominal.
Bassein	0.28	Total rainfall 106.32; public health good; 76 deaths of cattle; land revenue remissions largely applied for in Shegwin and Kangyi-aung townships; on the whole a crop equal to last year's cannot be anticipated, price of paddy Rs. 100 to 125 per 100 baskets.
Prome	Nil	Total rainfall 53.48; public health and health of cattle good; only 6 deaths of latter reported; crops reported in good condition; harvest commenced on 26th November, price of paddy Rs. 85 per 100 baskets.
Kyaukphyu	..	District report not yet received.
Sandoway	0.42	Total rainfall 222.86; 2 deaths from cholera, otherwise public health good; agricultural prospects same as last week; reaping later sowings commenced.
Hanthawaddy	..	Public health and health of cattle good; some damage from inundation of salt water in Tamanaing township; one-seventh of crop destroyed by floods in Hmauwa township; some damage also in Hlaing township; price of paddy from Rs. 95 to 105 per 100 baskets.
Pegu (Dec. 7th)	3.75	Total rainfall 128.31; small-pox and measles reported in two circles, otherwise public health good; health of cattle generally good; prospects of crops good; some slight damage by insects reported; late rains have improved paddy in high lands, reaping commenced in some circles; price of paddy Rs. 120 per 100 baskets.
„ („ 8th)	Nil	Total rainfall 128.34; small-pox and measles still prevailing to a limited extent, otherwise public health good; cattle healthy; paddy being reaped; price of paddy Rs. 90 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Tharrawaddy	Nil	Total rainfall 106.27; public health good; cattle healthy; paddy area 229,798 acres or an increase of 51,176, not 23,624 acres as reported last week, over last year's area; 230 acres reported as destroyed by drought and flood in the Minbla and Gyobingouk townships; condition of reaping crop good; about 7,884 acres reaped in Samgre township; price of paddy Rs. 95 to Rs. 125 per 100 baskets.
Thonegwa	Nil	Total rainfall 94.64; public health good; 12 deaths of cattle; slight damage to crops by insects in Shweyloung township, otherwise agricultural prospects good; price of paddy Rs. 90 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Henzada	Nil	Total rainfall 86.83; public health and health of cattle good; paddy estimated destroyed by flooding of hill stream, 4,200 acres in Okpo, 2,000 in Kanaung, and 4,637 in Kyangin townships; reaping progressing; crops promise well where not destroyed by floods.
Thayetmyo	Nil	Total rainfall 48.65; public health good; reaping begun; price of paddy Rs. 110 per 100 baskets.
Shweygyin	Nil	Total rainfall 139.68; public health and health of cattle good; harvesting commenced in high lands; price of paddy Rs. 90 per 100 baskets.
Amherst (Moulmein)	Nil	Total rainfall 166.28; public health and health of cattle good; reaping progressing; in Moulmein town public health and health of cattle good; reaping of <i>kankyi</i> paddy commenced on 4th instant, nearly 20 acres of <i>kankyi</i> and 200 acres of <i>shangli</i> and <i>yahaing</i> paddy reaped, outturn about 4,400 baskets; price of paddy Rs. 80 to 90 per 100 baskets.
Toungoo	Nil	Total rainfall 79.88; public health good; prospects of crops good.
Tavoy	Nil	Total rainfall 195.44; public health and health of cattle good; prospect of crops very good; reaping of early paddy completed; price of paddy Rs. 50 to 65 per 100 baskets.
Mergui	..	No report received.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Health of man and beast good; no rain during week, except in Akyab where an unusually heavy fall took place for this season of the year; considerable damage has been done in various districts by inundations of salt water, floods, drought and here and there by insects; but these causes of damage are always more or less present, and cannot materially affect the general character of this year's crop compared with the crop of last year; Bassein is the only district which was suffered seriously from the unprecedentedly heavy rain of the middle of November; on the whole the prospects of the crops continue good; reaping has begun in several districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects
Assam—(Dec. 12th)		
Gauhati	0.75	Weather seasonable; mornings and nights foggy; reaping of <i>sali</i> crops in progress; sowing of mustard nearly finished; public health fair.
Sylhet	2.57	Unusual heavy rain has done harm to rice crops; prospects not favourable; public health good.
Cachar	7.21	Weather cold; reaping of <i>sali</i> crops continues; common rice 15 seers per rupee; general health good.
Dibrugarh	0.21	Weather cold, harvesting <i>sali dhan</i> ; cholera abating.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore . (Dec. 12th)	Nil	Standing crops in good condition; harvesting of <i>rabi</i> continues; prospects of season favourable, public health good; prices stationary.
Mysore		No report received.
Mercara . (Dec. 12th)	Nil	Paddy harvest commencing, yield likely to be good; coffee crop half picked, yield satisfactory, much difficulty experienced in obtaining carriage for the crop to the coast, cart hire demanded high.
Berar & Hyderabad—		
Amraoti . (Dec. 12th)		Weather cool; cotton gathering and <i>kharif</i> harvest progressing; <i>rabi</i> crops good; wheat 16 and <i>jowari</i> 26 seers per rupee.
Akola		Cotton picking in hand; <i>rabi</i> crops in good condition.
Hyderabad . (Dec. 12th)	Nil	Sowing of <i>rabi</i> and <i>abi</i> crops continues; public health generally good, but cholera prevails in one taluka; prices—wheat 15½, coarse rice 12½, white <i>juar</i> 24½, yellow <i>juar</i> 29, and <i>tur</i> 23½ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—		
Indore . (Dec. 12th)	Nil	Health good; weather seasonable; prices same as last week.
Morar (Gwalior)	Nil	Health good; weather seasonable, prices stationary.
Sutna	Nil	Health good.
Neemuch		Public health and agricultural prospects good; prices of grain rising.
Goona		Health and prospects good.
Agar	Nil	Health and prospects good.
Sehore	Nil	Weather clear, prospects and health good.
Nowgong	Nil	Weather clear, health good; prices steady.
Rajputana—		
Abu . (Dec. 12th)		Cold pretty severe; weather seasonable.
Sirohee . (" 9th)		Tanks and wells full; health and crop prospects good; weather seasonable.
Marwar . (" 7th)		Three months' water in Jodhpur city; tanks and wells almost full; health good, <i>kharif</i> gathered, <i>rabi</i> crops flourishing; cold intense; prices stationary.
Harowtee . (" 8th)		Crops fair, but rain urgently needed; weather clear; crops and health good; some small-pox; prices steady; grass supply scanty.
Jhallawar . (" 7th)		Weather seasonable; <i>rabi</i> crops good; some fever.
Ajmere . (" 11th)	Nil	Few cases of cattle-disease reported from Merwara.
Jey pore . (" ")	Nil	Weather seasonable; prospects fair; prices steady; health good.
Ulwur . (" ")		<i>Rabi</i> sowings continue, prices steady, health good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC, CAP 67

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 7th December, 1883.

PRESENT :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I.,
G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G.

The Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Durgá Charan Láhá.

The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.

The Hon'ble H. S. Thomas.

The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.

The Hon'ble Kristodás Pál, Rai Bahádúr, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

The Hon'ble T. M. Gibbon, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble R. Miller.

The Hon'ble Amír Alí.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBON, the Hon'ble MR. MILLER and the Hon'ble MR. AMÍR ALÍ took their seats as Additional Members.

BENGAL REGULATION XIX OF 1810 REPEAL BILL

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal Bengal Regulation XIX of 1810 within the territories administered by the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces. He said :—

“The object of this Bill, which has been prepared on the recommendation of the Local Government, is to repeal Bengal Regulation XIX of 1810 (*for the due appropriation of the rents and produce of lands granted for the support of mosques, Hindú temples, colleges, and other purposes; for the maintenance and repair of bridges, saráis, kattras, and other public buildings; and for the custody and disposal of nazúl property or escheats*) within the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces. So far as the Regulation vests the superintendence of saráis in the Board of Revenue, it is at variance with the existing practice, as saráis are now managed in the North-Western Provinces entirely by the executive authorities under the immediate orders of the Government, and the Local Government reports that the other provisions of the Regulation, which provide for the management of lands granted as charitable and educational endowments and the superintendence of escheats, are not required for the territories under its administration.

“Though the Regulation, in so far as it relates to saráis, is obsolete also in the Lower Provinces, it is still in active operation in those Provinces with regard to a few trusts and small endowments administered by the Board of Revenue, and still governs the procedure there with regard to escheats. Under these circumstances, it has been considered best to confine the Bill to the North-

Western Provinces and to leave it to the Bengal Legislature to legislate for the Lower Provinces if it thinks necessary."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. ILBERT also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Burma Courts Act, 1875. He said:—

"The object of this Bill is to make certain amendments in the Burma Courts Act, 1875 (XVII of 1875), which experience has shown to be required.

"In the Act as it at present stands, the presiding officers of the Courts of the lowest grades are termed Extra Assistant Commissioners of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd class respectively. In 1882, the Subordinate Executive and Judicial Service in British Burma was reorganized, and the designations of the service were changed. The term Extra Assistant Commissioner was restricted to Extra Assistant Commissioners of the 1st and 2nd classes under the old system; and Extra Assistant Commissioners of the 3rd class were styled Myo-òks. The result is that the present designations of the Subordinate Judicial Officers do not correspond with the designations given to the Subordinate Civil Courts by the Act. This difficulty has hitherto been ignored. Now, however, the Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Jardine, is of opinion that, as the law stands, the nomenclature used in the Courts Act should be adhered to as regards all officers of the Subordinate Judicial Service appointed to preside in Civil Courts. He advises the Chief Commissioner that questions of jurisdiction may arise and may cause inconvenience and loss to suitors; and he reports that a case of the kind has already occurred. This being the view taken by the Judge of the highest Appellate Court, the Chief Commissioner has addressed the Government of India on the subject. He wishes that all doubt on the point should be removed by substituting the words 'Extra Assistant Commissioner' for the words 'Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 1st and 2nd class,' and the word 'Myo-òk' for the words 'Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class,' wherever they occur in the Courts Act. With this view section 3 of the Bill has been drafted. It gives the amendments made by the section retrospective effect from the 1st April, 1882, the date of the reorganization of the Subordinate Service.

"Further difficulties have also arisen from the provisions of sections 8 and 9 of the Act. Under recent orders, the Chief Commissioner has power to create additional Myo-òkships; but, in consequence of the provisions of section 8 of the Act, additional Myo-òks appointed by the Chief Commissioner can do no civil work unless the sanction of the Government of India is first obtained to the creation of an additional Civil Court. Again, the duties performed by Extra Assistant Commissioners and those performed by Myo-òks are practically of the same description. The exigencies of the public service often render necessary the appointment of a Myo-òk to succeed an Extra Assistant Commissioner or of an Extra Assistant Commissioner to succeed a Myo-òk in the charge of a township; and the result is that an officer who should preside in a Court of grade (a) is appointed to preside in a Court which has hitherto been a Court of grade (b), or *vice versa*. Such changes have from time to time been made by the Chief Commissioner. The Judicial Commissioner is of opinion that, having regard to the provisions of sections 8 and 9 of the Act, such an interchange cannot legally be effected except by, or with the previous sanction of, the Governor General in Council. The inconvenience which would arise if it were held to be necessary to submit a reference to the Government of India on every occasion such as those described is apparent. The administration of the province, and particularly the administration of civil justice, would be seriously hampered. Sections 4 and 5 of the Bill therefore re-enact sections 8 and 9 of the Act in such a form that the Local Government is empowered to vary the number of Courts of grades (a) and (b), and to vary the local limits of the jurisdiction of these Courts without the previous sanction of the Government of India, and section 6 legalizes the variations in the numbers, and

limits of the local jurisdictions, of these Courts, which have heretofore from time to time been made by the Chief Commissioner instead of by the Governor General in Council or by the Chief Commissioner without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

"The Chief Commissioner states that the Deputy Commissioners in certain districts are overburdened by the pressure of civil appellate duties to the detriment of their executive work, and that, in order to increase their efficiency as executive officers, it is necessary to relieve them of some portion of their appellate jurisdiction. With this object, sections 7 and 8 of the Bill have been prepared. The latter section, which is based on the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner, gives him authority to invest an Assistant Commissioner with power to hear certain civil appeals which would ordinarily be heard by the Deputy Commissioner. The former section empowers the Chief Commissioner to transfer to Commissioners of Divisions all or any part of the appellate jurisdiction exercisable under the Act by Deputy Commissioners. It seems desirable to provide this second and additional mode of affording the proposed relief to Deputy Commissioners, as it is possible that the result of transferring civil appellate work from the Deputy Commissioner to the Assistant Commissioner may not always prove satisfactory.

"Lastly, under section 38 of the Act, the Chief Commissioner is only empowered to appoint and remove the presiding officers of the Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class (now styled the Myo-ôk). The presiding officers of all the other Courts under the Act must be appointed by the Governor General in Council. These provisions have been found to cause practical inconvenience, and the Government of India see no reason why the Chief Commissioner should not have, in regard to civil jurisdiction, like powers to those which the Criminal Procedure Code gives him in regard to criminal jurisdiction. Accordingly, section 9 of the Bill amends section 38 of the Act and confers power on the Chief Commissioner to appoint and remove the presiding officers of all the Courts mentioned in section 6 of the Act with the exception of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner; the power to appoint the presiding officer of that Court being reserved to the Governor General in Council."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN EMIGRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the Emigration of Natives of India.

RANGOON TRAMWAYS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to authorize the making, and to regulate the working, of Street Tramways in Rangoon.

BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Amîr Ali be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate certain enactments relating to the law of Landlord and Tenant within the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said :—

"I would now ask the members of this Council to remain for a short time, while I make a statement upon the important subject of the Bill, which is now before the Council, for the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code. The

course which I am taking upon this occasion is, no doubt, not provided for by the Rules of Business of this Council, but it is not without precedent, and it cannot be doubted that it is advantageous, upon special occasions, that the Viceroy should reserve to himself the right to make, upon behalf of the Government, a statement in this Council, although no question is technically before it, in reference to a matter of great public interest. And I am the more justified, as it seems to me, in taking this somewhat unusual course, because I have observed that complaints have been made in many quarters of the silence of the Government during the last two months upon the question to which I am about to refer, and that it has been said that they ought, before this, to have given some explanation to the public of the steps which they had been taking in regard to this matter. I, and I am sure all my colleagues, greatly regret that it should have been thought by any one that the Government of India have in any respect acted with a want of consideration for the feelings of the opponents of this measure, or with any want of courtesy to those who have addressed representations to the Government upon the subject. I can truly say that nothing could be further from our intention than any such want of courtesy or of consideration, and I hope I may be pardoned for saying that nothing could be further from my personal character and disposition than to treat those who are opposed to me on any public measure with any want of consideration or courtesy.

"The statement which I am now about to make will show, as it seems to me, conclusively, that this is the case in regard to the complaint of which I have just spoken, because that statement will establish clearly that the Government were not, until within the last few days, in a position to make any public declaration whatever on any part of their proceedings in reference to this matter. And even now what I have to say may be looked upon as somewhat premature, and must, in some respects, be incomplete, because in the absence of two important members of the Executive Council, who have not yet arrived in Calcutta,—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and General Wilson, without whose presence various matters connected with the measure itself, and the mode of proceeding in regard to it, ought not to be determined by the Government,—I am not yet, on some points, in a position to say more than that these points have still to be considered by the Executive Council. But, nevertheless, under the circumstances to which I have adverted, I have thought it right not to delay to state to this Council, at its first meeting here in Calcutta, what has been the action of the Government in regard to this Bill since the conclusion of the sittings of the Legislative Council in this city last March. But as there is no question before the Council at this moment, and as, therefore, this is not the occasion for discussion, I feel bound to abstain from anything like controversy or even argument, and to confine myself for the present as much as possible to a bare statement of facts.

"It will be in the recollection of all the members of this Council that the last step which was taken with respect to this Bill, on the 9th of March last, was to order that it should be referred, in the usual manner, to the Local Governments for their consideration and report. That reference was duly made, and in course of time the opinions of the Local Governments began to come in. As they came in, they were, of course, each of them carefully examined by the members of the Government. The last of these reports of Local Governments reached Simla on the 24th of July, and the Government then lost no time in carefully and deliberately considering the course which they thought ought to be pursued with respect to this measure, after the examination of the various opinions which had been offered upon it; and they were in a position to address the Secretary of State upon the subject on the 10th of August last.

"I do not think that any one will say, looking to the great importance of this question, and the necessity of proceeding with all due deliberation in regard to it, that any time was lost by the Government, if, having received the last of the opinions of Local Governments on the 24th July, they were ready to lay their views before the Secretary of State in a despatch which left Simla on the 10th of August following.

"In that despatch, the Government of India, while expressing their opinion that the principles of policy upon which the Bill is founded ought not to be abandoned, proposed certain modifications of the measure, calculated, as they hoped and believed, to remove objections which had been urged against some of its proposals upon grounds which did not raise the question of principle. These modifications were the following:—They proposed that the jurisdiction to be conferred by the Bill upon Native Magistrates over European British subjects should be confined to District Magistrates and Sessions Judges *ex officio*. They proposed to leave unchanged the present powers of the Local Governments with respect to the appointment of Justices of the Peace; and they also proposed to adopt a suggestion of Sir Charles Turner, the Chief Justice of Madras, for amending section 526 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. That section enacts that 'whenever it is made to appear that a fair and impartial enquiry cannot be had in any Criminal Court, or that some question of law of unusual difficulty is likely to arise,' the High Court may transfer a case to another Court or to itself. Sir Charles Turner suggested that the High Court should be authorised to make the transfer in any case in which it should be made to appear that it was expedient for the ends of justice,' and that it would be desirable to supply what appeared to be a defect in the section by directing that in any case in which, before the commencement of the hearing, the Government, the complainant, or the accused should notify to the Court an intention to make an application for transfer, the Court should adjourn the hearing for such reasonable time as might be required to enable an application to be made and an order obtained upon it.

"These were the modifications which were suggested in our despatch on the 10th August to the Secretary of State. I, in accordance with what I have said just now, shall not upon the present occasion enter into any arguments of these points. Whenever an opportunity for debate arrives, the Government will be quite ready to state the grounds upon which they suggested those modifications, and the views which they entertain in respect to the effect which they will have upon the provisions of the Bill.

"That, in brief, was the nature of the proposals contained in the despatch. To make this statement complete, I ought to say that our hon'ble friend and colleague General Wilson, in regard to this despatch as to the former one, maintained the position which he had previously taken up of objecting to the measure altogether. The despatch, as I have said, went home on the 10th of August; it was considered by Her Majesty's Government at home and by the Secretary of State in Council; and in a reply, dated the 8th of November last, the Secretary of State in Council expressed his concurrence in the proposals of the Government of India. That reply reached Calcutta last Saturday, the 1st of December, and this, consequently, is the earliest opportunity which has been afforded to me since that despatch came into the hands of the Government for making any statement with regard to this matter.

"There is also another question, connected not with the substance of this measure but with the manner of proceeding with it, to which I wish to refer on this the earliest opportunity. In the month of September last, the Government received a memorial from the Chairman of the Anglo-Indian Defence Association, which contained two requests. The first was that the papers which had been received from the Local Governments in connection with this Bill should be published at once and the second was that further proceedings with regard to the Bill should be stayed until Parliament had had an opportunity of considering the Bill and expressing its opinion upon it. In the reply which was sent to that memorial the memorialists were informed that their first request had already been complied with, and that the papers relating to the matter had been published in the Gazette, where they appeared, I think, on the 8th of September. They were published at the earliest moment possible; we only waited until we had ascertained that the despatch we had sent home was in the hands of the Secretary of State, and until we were informed that he had no objection to the publication of the papers. The second request of the memorialists, namely, that any further proceedings with regard to the Bill should be put off until Parlia-

ment had had an opportunity of discussing the question and of pronouncing an opinion upon it, related to a matter which was essentially and entirely in the hands of Her Majesty's Government. Any question concerning proceedings in Parliament necessarily can only be determined by the Government at home. Such questions are altogether beyond the scope of the Government of India, and the Cabinet alone can decide what course should be taken upon any matter involving the proceedings of either House of Parliament. The memorial was forwarded by the next mail after it had been received to the Secretary of State, and his opinion on the subject of postponement was asked by the Government of India, who only said that the questions raised by the Bill ought in their judgment to be settled, one way or the other, before the end of the next sittings of the Legislative Council in Calcutta. In the same despatch in which the Secretary of State replied to our general proposals, he replied also to that particular request of the Anglo-Indian memorial, and he informed us that Her Majesty's Government do not see any good reason why a measure, which lies entirely within the competence of this Legislative Council and is already before that body, should be postponed till Parliament meets, and they conclude therefore that the Bill will be taken up in the ordinary course of business, so that it may be disposed of during the usual session of the Legislative Council at Calcutta.

"I stated in the debate on the 9th March last as my personal opinion that, if the opponents of the Bill desired to appeal to the House of Commons, I should be the last person to object to such a course. I entertain the same feeling still, and I have made no concealment of it. It will be observed that the Secretary of State in his reply leaves a certain discretion to the Government of India as to the mode of proceeding with regard to this Bill within well-defined limits. I am not yet in a position, in consequence of the absence of the two members of the Executive Council to whom I have referred just now, to say exactly when the next step with regard to this Bill will be taken. It is a subject which will be considered shortly by that Council. The next step, in the ordinary course of business, will be the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee, who will consider the Bill and any amendments which may be proposed in it, and due notice will of course be given to hon'ble members of this Council before any motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee is brought before them.

"Such is the statement which I desire to make as to the action of the Government of India in respect to this Bill since March last. It shows clearly, as it seems to me, that, until last Saturday, when the despatch from the Secretary of State reached Calcutta, the Government here was not in a position to make any public declaration on the subject. The question was one which was originally referred to the Secretary of State, and the proposed proceedings of the Government of India received his sanction. It was one which, from the circumstances of the case, could not be dealt with by the Government of India, except in consultation with Her Majesty's Government; and one of the points, that relating to the proposal to postpone the Bill until after the meeting of Parliament, was wholly within the province of Her Majesty's Government at home, and could only be decided by them. Until, therefore, we were in possession of the views of Her Majesty's Government, we were debarred altogether from saying anything in public on the subject. I have, however, seen it said that, when Her Majesty's Government at home determined on the course which they were going to take, and the answer which they proposed to send, that course might have been communicated to the Government of India by telegram, and that, after having received that telegram, the Government of India might have made a statement to the public. Now, it appears to me, first, that it would have been inconsistent with ordinary practice, and with official propriety, to make a public statement of this kind upon a telegram unless Her Majesty's Government had directed that we should do so. But, further than that, I cannot think it would have been at all safe for the Government of India to have made any such statement upon a telegraphic communication. Suppose that that had been done, and suppose that when the despatch came, and had been made known to the public, it had been possible to say that there was any inconsistency between the statement made upon the

telegraphic communication and the precise words of the despatch from the Secretary of State. I leave it to the members of this Council to consider whether that would not have produced a result very far from desirable.

"It seems to me that it was absolutely necessary that I should be in a position to do what I have done to-day, namely, to use the precise language of the Secretary of State in explaining his views. Until the words in which those views were expressed were in my possession, I could not with any discretion have spoken in public upon the subject. Then I must also say that it appears to me that the proper place to make the first public declaration upon any proceedings connected with a measure which is before this Legislative Council is in this Legislative Council itself. I think that members of Council might have complained perhaps, if I, as the President of this Council, had made any such statement elsewhere. I am sure that most legislative bodies would undoubtedly have felt that in such a case some kind of slight had been cast upon them, although I have such confidence in the good feeling of the members of this body that I believe that, if I had been in a position to make such a statement, and had thought it right in the interest of the public to do so, some weeks ago, and at a time when this Council was not sitting, they would have overlooked any apparent discourtesy which might have been involved in such course; and, if an opportunity had been afforded me, I should probably not have hesitated to avail myself of it. But, as I have said before, the information was not in my possession until last Saturday, and this is the first public occasion on which a statement of that kind could have been made.

"I will say no more now. The immediate occasion is not, as I have said, one which admits of the introduction of any controversial matter, but I cannot conclude these few remarks without repeating that those who think that I or my colleagues have felt a cold indifference to the representations of those who are opposed to this Bill, are entirely in error. The silence we have maintained till now has, as I have shown, been a necessary silence. Now that I have spoken, I earnestly trust that no word which has fallen from me will tend to add to the bitterness of the present controversy."

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 14th December, 1883.

D. FITZPATRICK,

*Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.*

FORT WILLIAM; }
The 14th December, 1883. }

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SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No 51.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully or make known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PRICE LIST OF CAST-IRON GOODS MANUFACTURED AT THE BURRAKUR IRON WORKS.

[The prices are given in rupees per ton delivered into wagons at Sitarampore Railway Station.]

Num- ber of item.	DESCRIPTION.	Rate per ton.	REMARKS.
		R	
1	Cast-iron sleeper plates with jaws, Denham Olphert's patent, for broad gauge railways .	66	The material used is of such quality that a test bar of 2" x 1" section, by 3 feet bearing, carries in the centre a weight of 28½ cwt., with ¼th inch deflection before fracture.
2	Cast-iron sleeper plates with jaws, Denham Olphert's patent, for metre gauge railways .	68	
3	Cast-iron sleeper plates with jaws, for small gauge railways, Denham Olphert's patent, with Molesworth's wedge (for curves). .	70	
4	Cast-iron railway chairs .	66	
5	Cast-iron socket pipes, ordinary dimensions, tested, with turned spigots and fossets .	95	
6	Cast-iron socket pipes, tested, but not faced .	90	
7	Flange pipes, ordinary dimensions, tested, with faced joints .	120	
8	Bends, tee and cross pieces for pipings of ordinary dimensions .	120 to 150	
9	Plain columns with moveable capital and bottom plate .	110	
10	Cast-iron floor plates, 4' x 2' x ½" to ¾" thick .	90	
	Any other dimension .	90 to 110	
11	Fire bars .	120 to 130	
12	Castings for the Telegraph Department—		
	1. Sockets for telegraph posts—		
	a.—No. 244S .	90	
	b.—" 245S .	90	
	c.—" 246S .	90	
	d.—" 243S .	95	
	e.—" 250BS .	125	
	f.—" 250CS .	125	
	g.—" 250DS .	135	
	h.—" 250ES .	115	
	2.		
	a.—No. 250BD .	110	
	b.—" 250CD .	100	
	c.—" 250DD .	95	
	d.—" 250ED .	110	
	3. Cross feet .	100 to 120	
	4. Anchors or stays .	125 .	

GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																	
		Wheat.			Barley			Rice (best sort)			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), Eleusine, Sorghum			Bairush Millet (Camboo, Bajra), Pennicillaria Spicata.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
MADRAS.	Ganjam	8 13	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	19 6	17 14	17 14	21 3	23 13	25 14	17 13	23 13	24 11	26 11
	Vizagapatnam	10 8	15 0	8 0	...	...	...	12 5	9 8	9 0	13 10	12 6	11 5	19 8	23 0	29 18	...	...	...
	Godavary	9 14	9 14	12 10	...	...	...	12 14	11 14	13 14	15 0	14 0	18 0	21 5	21 5	25 0	...	...	...
	Kistna	9 13	9 13	13 11	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	15 11	14 2	15 13	16 5	22 2	21 10	28 13	...	...	...
	Nellore	10 5	10 5	12 10	...	...	...	13 14	13 6	15 13	14 8	14 0	17 0	33 3	34 6	31 10	33 5	33 5	33 5
	Cuddapah	14 0	14 11	16 3	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 6	13 5	13 5	14 8	35 0	35 0	33 0	30 2	30 2	30 2
	Anantapur	13 6	13 6	12 8	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 13	13 0	13 0	14 0	46 5	41 3	37 2	32 0	33 0	33 0
	Bellary	16 5	17 5	19 3	...	...	...	12 5	11 13	12 5	13 8	13 0	13 8	37 0	37 0	37 0	35 0	35 0	35 0
	Kurnool	11 2	11 2	13 5	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 5	11 13	11 13	11 6	23 0	23 0	23 0	29 0	29 0	29 0
	Madras	10 10	10 10	11 2	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 8	15 2	15 2	13 6	32 13	32 13	29 2	29 11	29 11	29 11
	Chingleput . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	12 11	15 2	15 2	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot	9 11	9 11	10 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 2	16 5	16 5	14 8	41 5	38 3	35 13	43 8	40 10	40 10
	South Arcot	10 2	10 2	9 0	...	...	...	15 3	14 13	14 5	17 2	15 5	16 10	32 3	32 3	3 3	35 10	30 11	30 11
	Tanjore	11 0	11 0	9 8	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	15 13	20 0	20 0	19 10	27 13	27 13	27 13	31 13	28 10	28 10
	Trichinopoly	9 8	9 8	9 14	...	...	...	15 2	14 6	13 11	15 14	15 14	15 3	22 5	20 0	23 2	21 11	22 6	21 0
	Madura	11 11	11 11	9 11	...	...	...	13 5	13 14	13 6	15 3	15 3	16 9	36 6	36 6	36 6	42 9	42 9	42 9
	Tinnevely	9 3	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 5	16 13	16 0	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	13 2	13 2	11 8	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	13 0	16 6	15 6	14 14	22 5	20 0	23 2	21 11	22 6	21 0
	Nilgiris	9 14	10 16	9 3	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 10	10 6	10 6	11 2	36 6	36 6	36 6	42 9	42 9	42 9
	Salem	12 11	12 11	10 11	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 2	16 0	16 0	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Canara	9 8	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	9 11	14 3	13 3	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	8 10	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	15 0	13 13	13 0	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
BOMBAY.	Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ahmedabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kaira . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Surat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Broach . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanna (Salsette) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Colaba (Alibag) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nasik . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ahmednagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Poona . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sholapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kaladgi (Bagalkot) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Entara . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Belgaum . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dhulewar (Hubli) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Itanagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kannia (Karwar) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PUNJAB.	Panch Mubela (Godhra) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aden . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Asirgarh . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Baroda . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimach . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nasirabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajkot . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Sindhi Frontier	13 12	13 12	14 4	22 12	22 12	26 8	10 0	10 0	11 4	13 4	13 4	20 0	32 0	32 0	0 40	0 22	12 26	8 26 0
	Larachi	13 4	13 6	12 10	22 0	20 0	21 0	9 4	9 6	9 8	15 0	13 0	17 0	22 0	23 0	0 24	0 15	0 18	0 18 0
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	14 0	14 0	12 12	24 0	24 0	24 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 8	15 0	18 8	23 0	23 0	0 29	0 20	0 20	0 25 0
	Shikarpur	14 0	13 14	12 12	24 14	28 0	28 12	12 8	12 0	12 0	13 0	15 8	19 12	22 0	29 0	0 21	8 26	8 25	12 26 14
	Sukkur	15 0	15 8	14 8	25 8	29 8	28 8	10 8	10 8	12 0	15 8	15 8	19 8	28 8	31 8	8 20	8 28	8 24	8 24 8
	Tua & Parkar (Umarkot)	12 0	12 0	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	13 4	...	...	...	17 8	17 4	4 28 3
	Western Districts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Burdwal	15 0	16 2	13 8	22 8	24 12	37 0	14 2	13 12	23 4	19 8	16 8	24 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	15 0	18 12	13 0	14 0	16 0	14 8	13 0	13 0	19 0	17 8	17 8	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	16 0	15 0	15 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	16 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	11 0	14 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	13 8	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	13 8	13 8	13 4	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	16 6	14 8	14 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna 14 seers, Ostwa 13-12 seers, and Raneeungee 13 seers.
 b In the Bishnupore sub-division the retail price of salt was 13 seers per rupee.

OF INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1883.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Mills, Hari, &c. (Kavara, Veragu, Bawee, Ohsana, Coraloo, Murh- wa, Nagles), Pansem Mills, &c.			Gram			Firewood			Salt						DISTRICTS.	PROVISIONS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	Wholesale			Retail.				
									Present fort- night.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fort- night.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort night of 1882		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
85 3	85 3	46 14	26 10	26 10	20 0	215 13	215 13	215 13	14 10	14 10	14 0	13 13	13 13	13 13	Ganjam	
24 3	23 3	25 3	46 13	42 2	23 6	93 5	93 5	93 5	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 5	14 5	13 6	Vizagapatam	
30 14	29 2	38 13	52 0	33 10	24 3	194 6	194 6	161 13	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	Godavery	
27 8	27 8		30 13	30 8	22 3	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	15 11	15 3	15 3	15 3	Kistna	
24 10	21 13	30 14	25 8	23 2	19 14	93 5	93 5	93 5	14 13	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 5	Nellore	
33 0	33 0	31 8	87 0	36 2	27 8	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 2	17 2	17 8	16 10	16 10	16 10	Cuddapah	
38 18	38 13	31 0	44 13	44 13	32 8				14 5	14 3	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	Anantapur	
38 18	38 13	38 13	39 3	35 13	30 3	94 13	94 13	91 13	15 13	15 13	15 13	15 8	15 8	15 8	Bellary	
...	...	...	32 3	32 3	26 3	139 0	135 2	182 11	14 13	14 13	15 8	14 6	14 6	14 13	Kurnool
28 6	28 6	28 6	26 2	26 2	25 5	85 0	85 0	87 8	16 14	16 14	16 11	16 8	16 8	16 3	Madras	
27 6	27 6	27 6	25 11	25 11	25 0	92 5	92 5	92 5	17 5	17 5	17 5	17 0	17 0	17 0	Chingleput	
34 3	34 3	33 5	28 10	28 10	26 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 5	North Arcot	
34 8	31 13	35 0	27 6	25 10	29 7	201 11	201 11	201 11	19 5	19 5	19 5	18 6	18 6	18 6	South Arcot	
40 0	39 5	39 5	28 0	28 0	28 0	194 6	194 6	194 6	15 3	15 3	15 10	14 11	14 11	15 3	Tanjore	
36 11	34 2	32 11	30 13	30 13	30 13	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 0	17 0	17 13	16 3	16 3	17 0	Tiruchinopoly	
43 6	40 5	37 3	32 0	31 2	32 0	77 13	72 14	121 8	16 13	16 6	17 13	16 6	15 14	16 13	Madurai	
...	...	...	26 6	29 11	27 3	70 0	70 0	70 0	18 5	18 5	18 5	17 13	17 13	17 13	Tinnevely
31 3	31 3	32 13	35 2	36 2	30 6	131 3	131 3	131 3	15 2	15 2	14 11	14 11	14 11	14 10	Coimbatore	
30 3	21 10	21 10	24 2	23 3	20 11	161 13	161 13	161 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Nilgiris	
34 3	34 3	30 13	34 8	34 8	33 8	151 10	151 10	151 10	17 8	17 8	16 0	16 14	16 14	15 6	Salem	
24 10	20 8	21 2	24 3	23 3	24 3	109 5	109 5	116 10	16 6	16 6	15 8	15 5	17 3	14 13	South Canara	
21 14	21 14	21 14	26 14	26 14	26 14	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 5	14 6	15 5	14 6	13 8	14 6	Malabar	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bombay	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmedabad
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kaira
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sura
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Borach
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanna (Salsette)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Colaba (Alibag)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Khandesh (Dhulia)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nasik
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmednagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kaladgi (Bagalkot)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Satara
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar (Hubli)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ratnagiri
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kanara (Karwar)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Panch Mahals (Gadhra)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aden
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Asirgarh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Baroda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nimach
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nasirabad
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajkot
50 0	50 0	...	22 12	22 12	21 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	12 12	12 12	13 1	12 12	12 12	13 0	Upper Sind Frontier	
10 0	10 0	9 8	18 0	17 0	18 0	95 0	100 0	105 0	17 11	17 11	17 13	17 0	17 0	17 0	Karachi	
24 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)	
...	...	...	21 0	22 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	250 0	14 0	13 1	13 7	13 8	13 0	13 5	Shikarpur
...	...	...	19 8	19 8	21 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	18 8	18 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	Sukkur
...	...	...	...	...	...	112 0	120 0	141 0	14 12	14 12	11 5	14 12	14 12	11 5	Thar and Parkar (Umarmkot)
Prices per md of 40 seers																
...	...	...	18 6	19 8	19 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	...	...	...	Western Districts.
...	...	...	16 0	17 0	19 0	280 0	320 0	30 0	3 3 6	3 3 6	3 0	0 12	0 6	12 0	Burdwan
...	...	...	16 0	18 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	3 0 0	3 1 3	3 1	0 12	0 0	12 0	Bancoorah
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14	0 12	8 4	13 8	Beerbhoom
...	...	...	16 8	17 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14	0 13	9 4	13 9	Midnapore
...	...	...	17 0	15 0	20 0	80 0	60 0	80 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 13	0 13	0 13	13 0	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Howrah

In the Bangalore Hat sub-division the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.

In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Ghatal 14-15 seers and Contal 13 seers.

In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Surampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13-4 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																	
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Holcus Sorghum.			Bairush Millet (Cumoo, Balra), Pennisetum glaucum.		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1932.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1932.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1932.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1932.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1932.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1932.
CENTRAL DISTRICTS.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Calcutta	18 5	14 0	14 0	18 13	20 0	24 8	7 5	8 14	10 0	14 9	14 9	17 12	20 10	20 10	...	20 0	22 10	...
24 Pargunnahs	18 5	13 0	12 6	16 0	17 8	17 8	8 0	8 0	9 8	16 0	13 5	17 0	...	16 0	...	16 0	...	...
Nuddea	14 8	14 8	16 0	24 10	24 10	22 15	12 5	12 5	14 8	13 14	13 5	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khoolna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	12 4	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	15 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorshedabad	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 4	16 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinapore	16 0	14 8	13 0	13 5	14 0	21 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajahmundry	15 12	13 8	15 0	30 0	22 8	33 12	12 0	12 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rungpore	10 0	11 14	20 0	...	...	...	8 10	10 0	13 5	12 0	13 5	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	15 0	15 12	9 12	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	15 0	16 8	15 0	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	18 12	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	10 0	14 4	13 8	23 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	7 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	13 4	14 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
EASTERN DISTRICTS.																		
Dacca	15 8	16 0	12 4	15 8	16 0	40 0	14 4	14 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furteedpore	22 0	22 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	12 8	12 0	18 8	16 0	14 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	12 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	20 0	13 8	14 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	15 0	18 0	22 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nonkhally . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	22 0	18 0	15 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperah	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 4	17 0	22 0	18 8	18 12	29 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	13 5	13 14	13 14	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
BEHAR.																		
Patna	20 0	20 0	22 0	29 0	29 0	28 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gya	17 0	17 0	18 8	21 0	23 0	26 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	13 8	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	17 0	17 0	17 0	28 8	28 8	27 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	13 8	14 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	...	24 0	24 0	...
Dumkhang	15 0	13 0	14 0	22 0	23 0	40 0	11 8	11 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpore	18 0	17 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sam	16 0	15 8	16 8	22 0	24 0	34 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	36 0	...	...	...
Chumparan	18 0	19 0	17 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	10 0	14 0	18 0	14 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	17 13	17 13	21 0	21 0	21 0	31 8	10 8	10 8	16 13	12 9	11 9	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	15 2	15 2	16 6	24 0	22 11	32 13	11 15	11 15	16 6	13 14	13 14	22 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pinneah	14 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldah	18 0	17 8	18 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonchal Pargunnahs	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA.																		
Cuttack	14 7	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	17 1	21 0	21 0	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pooree	9 3	10 8	11 11	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	21 0	19 11	19 11	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balsore	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	16 0	21 0	16 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																		
South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
Muzaribagh	15 0	15 8	16 0	...	18 0	24 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	14 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lohardugga	14 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singbhum	16 0	16 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	22 0	18 0	36 0	28 0	22 0	44 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Munbhoom	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	17 0	21 8	20 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

- * In the interior the retail price of common rice ranged from 21 to 34-2 seers per rupee.
† The rise in the price of common rice was merely temporary owing to a large and sudden demand for grain for export.
‡ In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Barasat and Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour 11 seers, Barasatpore 13-15 seers, and Dum-Dum 13 seers.
§ In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Koushtia and Choudanra 13 seers, Meherpore 11-5 seers, and Masanhat 11-14 seers.
|| Both in the Bakura and Bagirhat sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.
¶ The retail price of salt in the Jhenidah, Makuf, and Narail sub-divisions was 12 seers per rupee, and in the Bougang sub-division 13 seers per rupee.
‡ In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jangpore 12-5 seers, and Kandi 11-5 seers.
§ Both in the Nattore and Nowgong sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.
|| In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt at per rupee were:—Nilphamari and Gaibanda 14 seers and Kurigram 13 seers.
¶ In the Serajpore sub-division the retail price of salt was 13 seers per rupee.
‡ In the Alipore sub-division (at Palsacotta) the retail price of salt was 10 seers per rupee.
§ In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manikgunga 13 seers, Moonsheegunge 10 seers 10½ chittaks, and Naralingunga 13 seers.
¶ In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Gaulando 10-8 seers and Madaripore 13 seers.
‡ In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Palakhal 10-10 seers, Perazapore 11 seers, and Bhola 9 seers.
§ In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Araon 13 seers, Jangalpara 11-4 seers, Nalukona 12-4 seers, and Kishoreganga 10-10 seers.
|| In the Cox's Bazar sub-division the retail price of salt was 9 seers per rupee.

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1883—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Mitha, Ragi, &c. (Kavatu, Vengra, Pawee, Cheena, Coralon, Murh- wa, Nagree), Pansum Mitha, &c.			Gram.						Firewood.						Salt												DISTRICTS.		PROVINCES.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers.						Retail.											
												Present fort- night.	Past fort- night.	Correspond- ing fortnight of 1882.	Present fort- night.	Past fort- night.	Correspond- ing fortnight of 1882.	Present fort- night.	Past fort- night.	Correspond- ing fortnight of 1882.	Present fort- night.	Past fort- night.	Correspond- ing fortnight of 1882.						
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a p.	R a p.	R a p.	R a p.	R a p.	R a p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.							
...	14 0 14 9 21	...	...	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	13 5	13 5	14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Central Districts.		
...	16 0 16 0 18 12	...	...	80 0	80 0	90 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 0 0	12 1/2	12 1/2	13 5	Calcutta							24 Pergunnahs.					
...	17 12 18 13 18 12	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 1/2	11 10 1/2	11 10 1/2	10 1/2	Nuddea							Khoolna		
...	16 0 16 0 12 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 1 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	10 8 1/2	10 8 1/2	11 0	Jessore							Moorshedabad					
...	16 0 16 0 17 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 10 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	10 12 1/2	11 8 1/2	11 8	...							Dumgepore					
...	18 0 19 0 22 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 12 0	12 0	12 0	...							Rajshahye					
...	14 8 14 0 16 0	...	...	180 0	160 0	160 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	11 8 1/2	11 8 1/2	11 0	...							Rungpore					
...	18 0 18 0 21 0	...	...	280 0	240 0	240 0	3 2 6 3	3 1 3	3 2 0	12 0 12 1/2	12 0	12 12	...							Bogra					
...	15 0 16 0 14 0	...	...	110 0	110 0	120 0	...	...	3 0 0	13 5 1/2	13 5 1/2	13 5	...							Patna			
...	12 0 15 0 10 8	...	...	67 8	67 8	67 8	3 2 8	3 2 8	3 2 8	12 0 12 0	12 0	12 0	...							Gya					
...	15 12 18 0 18 8	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 0	3 2 6	3 0 0	12 1 1/2	12 0	12 12	...							Shahabad					
13 0	13 0	8 0	9 0 9 0 11 0	...	...	128 0	110 0	160 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 0	8 0	...							Darjeeling					
...	13 0 14 0 16 0	...	...	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	12 4 1/2	12 1 1/2	11 0	...							Jalpaiguri					
...	18 8 18 0 20 0	...	...	97 0	97 0	101 0	3 1 0	3 4 0	2 15 0	12 12 0	12 0	13 5	...							Eastern Districts.					
...	20 0 20 0 16 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 2 0	12 0 12 0	12 0	12 0	...							Dacca					
...	16 0 16 0 18 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	3 0 0	13 0 13 0	13 0	13 0	...							Farrukpore					
...	16 0 18 0 18 0	...	...	...	...	...	3 3 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	12 8 1/2	12 4 1/2	12 8	...							Backergunge		
...	13 0 16 0 13 0	...	...	40 0	40 0	120 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	11 0 13 0	13 0	13 0	...							Mymensingh					
...	12 0 12 0 16 0	...	...	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	10 0 10 0	10 0	10 0	...							Chittagong		
...	18 0 18 4 17 0	...	...	...	...	...	3 5 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	12 0 12 0	12 0	12 4	...							Noukholly		
...	14 0 14 0 11 0	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	...	...	4 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 0	8 0	...							Tippurah			
...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0 11 0	11 0	11 0	...							Chittagong Hill Tracts							
...	25 0 25 0 27 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	130 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	11 0 11 0	11 0	10 8	...							Behar.					
...	19 0 20 0 24 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	180 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	11 0 11 0	11 0	12 0	...							Patna					
...	19 0 20 0 24 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	180 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	11 0 11 0	11 0	12 0	...							Gya					
...	...	30 0	19 0 to 20 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	12 8 1/2	12 8 1/2	12 8	...							Shahabad					
24 0	24 0	45 0	19 8 22 0 22 4	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 1 6	3 10 0	12 6 1/2	12 6 1/2	11 0	...							Durbhunga					
...	21 0 21 0 21 0	...	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 0 12 0	12 0	12 0	...							Muzafferpore					
27 0	26 0	33 0	20 0 20 0 28 8	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 2 0	11 0 11 0	11 0	12 0	...							Saran					
...	23 0 23 0 22 8	...	...	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 5 0	11 8 1/2	11 0	11 0	...							Chumpran		
...	19 15 21 8 27 13	...	...	126 0	126 0	126 0	3 2 5 3	3 2 5 3	3 1 0	12 12 1/2	12 1 1/2	12 13	...							Monghyr					
...	20 13 22 11 27 12	...	...	151 8	151 8	151 8	3 0 0	3 1 0	2 14 0	12 10 1/2	12 10 1/2	12 10	...							Bhagalpur					
...	16 0 17 0 20 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	11 0 11 0	11 0	11 0	...							Purnea					
...	18 0 18 0 19 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	12 0 12 0	12 0	12 0	...							Maldah					
...	16 0 17 0 19 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	11 12 1/2	11 0	11 8	...							Southern Pergunnahs					
15 12	15 12	13 2	21 0 21 0 23 10	...	...	80 0	80 0	160 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	14 0 14 0	14 0	14 0	...							Orissa.					
...	17 1 17 1 17 8	...	...	100 0	100 0	120 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	13 3 13 3	13 4	13 4	...							Cuttack					
...	14 0 14 0 15 0	...	...	160 0	120 0	120 0	4 0 0	4 2 0	3 2 0	9 0 9 0	9 2	12 12	...							Pooree					
...							Balasore							
...							CHOTA NAGPUR.							
...							South-Western Frontier Agency							
24 0	24 0	42 0	18 0 18 0 20 0	...	...	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 7 6	10 8 1/2	10 0 11 0	11 0	...							Hazaribagh					
32 0	32 0	36 0	14 0 14 0 16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	120 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	10 0 10 0	9 0 11 0	11 0	...							Lohardugga					
...	20 0 20 0 24 0	...	...	160 0	180 0	180 0	4 0 0	4 7 0	3 12 0	8 0 8 0	8 0	9 0	...							Singbhoon					
...	15 0 16 0 17 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	10 12 1/2	10 12 1/2	10 8	...							Munaboom					

- 1 In the Fenny sub-division the retail price of salt was 9 seers per rupee.
 2 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Brahmunberiah 12 seers and Chandpore 11 seers.
 3 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jehanabad 12 seers, Nowadah 10 seers.
 4 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Buxar 12 seers and Samseram and Shahpore 11 seers.
 5 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Tajpur 11-8 seers and Madhubani 11 seers.
 6 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Bettanurhoe 11 seers and Hajipur 11-12 seers.
 7 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sowan 11 seers and Gopalgunge 12 seers.
 8 In the Bettanurhoe sub-division the retail price of salt was 10-8 seers per rupee.
 9 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Bogusera 10-8 seers and Jamnail 11-8 seers.
 10 In the sub-divisions of Banka, Muddeshpore, and Sonepore the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.
 11 In the Arrarua sub-division (at Kanegunge) the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.
 12 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Dow bur 12 seers, Godda 11 seers, Rajnehal 13 seers.
 13 In the Bhadrach sub-division the retail price of salt was 6 seers per rupee.
 14 In the Bhadrach sub-division (at Karagdeha) the retail price of salt was 11-4 seers per rupee.
 15 In the Palamow sub-division (at Daltongunge) the retail price of salt was 10-3 seers per rupee.
 16 In the Morabore sub-division the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCE.	DISTRICTS	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Chotum, Jowar), Zizania Sorghum.			Bairash Millet (Gumboo, Bajra), Pennisetum Spicata.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
ASSAM.	Sylhet	14 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 4	14 0	16 0	16 8	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar	9 6	9 2	10 0	12 13	12 13	20 0	15 4	15 4	22 12	18 0	16 0	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goalpara	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 4	11 4	13 0	13 4	13 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garo Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	8 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	11 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kamrup	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dibrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	8 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	5 8	6 8	9 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khasi & Jaintia Hills	6 0	6 10	8 0	...	...	...	8 2	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. W. PROVINCES.	Delia Dón	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saharanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffarnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meerut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pinjandshahr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aligarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gorakhpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mathura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jaunpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meerut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aligarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mathura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jaunpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meerut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aligarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mathura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jaunpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meerut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aligarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mathura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
OUDH.	Jaunpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meerut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aligarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mathura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jaunpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meerut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aligarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mathura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PUNJAB.	Gujránwála (a).	23 4	22 4	27 4	40 0	40 0	45 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	28 0	28 0	25 0
	Lahore	23 0	23 0	25 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	13 0	38 0	38 0	50 0	24 0	24 0	27 0
	Ferozepore	22 0	24 0	23 0	36 0	36 0	48 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	37 0	37 0	...	...	...	...
	Sirsa (b)	22 0	20 8	24 0	37 0	36 0	44 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	45 0	27 0	27 0	27 0
	Amritsar	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	29 0	33 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	34 0	21 0	22 0	27 0
	Rohtak (c)	19 8	19 0	18 8	26 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	23 0
	Wazirpur (d)	20 0	20 0	20 0	26 8	26 8	28 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	24 0	22 0	29 0	21 0	21 0	25 0
	Delhi (e)	18 8	18 0	19 0	25 8	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	21 0	21 0	23 0
	Barnali	20 0	19 0	20 0	28 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 8	13 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	23 0
	Umballa (f)	21 12	20 12	24 0	34 0	24 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 4	14 8	28 0	28 0	40 0	26 0	26 0	28 0
PUNJAB.	Ludhiana	23 8	23 0	25 8	33 0	33 0	40 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	34 0	34 0	42 0	26 0	26 0	28 0
	Simla	...	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Wheat and gram falling.

(b) Wheat, barley, and gram falling; bajra and jowar rising.

(c) Wheat falling; barley, gram, and wood rising.

INDIA FOR THE 2ND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1883—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLANS.

Lesser Millets, &c. (Kaveri, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) <i>Pennisetum Indicum</i> , &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt									DISTRICTS.			PROVINCE.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Wholesale			Retail									
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs.	a.	per md.	Rs.	a.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
...	16 8	16 8	16 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 5	3 6	3 4	12 0	11 8	12 4	11 13	Silhet					
...	12 13	14 4	13 5	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 9	3 8	3 5	9 2	10 10	11 13	Cachar						
...	18 8	14 4	15 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	3 4	3 4	3 2	12 4	13 0	11 0	Goalpara						
...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	5 6	5 6	8 0	6 6	6 6	Garo Hills						
...	11 0	12 0	11 4	200 0	200 0	160 0	3 10	3 8	3 12	10 8	11 0	10 8	Kamrup						
...	9 12	9 12	8 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	Darrang						
...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Nowgong						
...	11 0	11 8	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	4 8	4 4	4 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	Sibsagar						
...	11 0	16 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	4 8	4 8	5 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Lakhimpur						
...	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Khao & Jaintia Hills						
...	2 0	2 0	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	2 8	2 8	8 0	Naga Hills						
...	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.										
...					Dehra Dun					
...					Shaharapur					
...					Muzaffarnagar					
...					Meerut					
...					Bahadurpur					
...					Aligarh					
...					Kunwar					
...					Garhwal					
...					Bijnor					
...					Moradabad					
...					Budaun					
...					Parilly					
...					Shahjahanpur					
...					Jaidi Pergunnah					
...					Muttra					
...					Agra					
...					Jaulkhabad					
...					Mannpur					
...					Lafwah					
...					Itah					
...					Jahna					
...					Jhansi					
...					Lalitpur					
...					Cawnpore					
...					Lalitpur					
...					Banda					
...					Allahabad					
...					Hamurpur					
...					Jaunpur					
...					Gorakhpur					
...					Basti					
...					Saunagarh					
...					Muzaffarpur					
...					Benares					
...					Ghazipur					
...					Balia					
...					Pilibhit					
...					Sultanpur					
...					Partabgarh					
...					Lyahad					
...					Khari					
...					Lucknow					
...					Bara Banki					
...					Bahraich					
...					Rai Bareilly					
...					Sitapur					
...					Gonda					
...					Unao					
...					Hardoi					
...	85 0	34 0	28 2	95 0	95 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Gujranwala (a)					
...	36 0	38 0	36 0	80 0	80 0	70 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Lahore					
...	35 0	35 0	41 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	18 4	13 0	13 12	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	Ferozepore					
...	87 0	35 0	41 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Quetta (b)					
...	80 0	28 0	31 0	120 0	120 0	30 0	18 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	Kissau					
...	25 0	26 0	26 8	80 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	11 10	11 8	11 8	11 4	11 4	Boutak (c)					
...	22 0	21 8	26 0	130 0	140 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Guigaon (d)					
...	22 0	25 0	24 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	Delhi (e)					
...	26 0	25 0	26 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	12 4	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	11 12	Lahore					
...	22 8	30 0	29 12	150 0	150 0	140 0	13 15	13 15	13 12	13 12	13 12	13 8	13 8	Quetta (f)					
...	22 0	33 0	35 8	160 0	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	14 10	14 0	14 0	11 8	11 8	Ludhiana					
...	22 0	23 0	19 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 4	11 4	9 8	10 8	10 8	9 0	9 0	Rawla					

(d) Lower and grain falling; wood rising.

(e) Wheat and power falling ; barley and gram rising.

(f) Wheat and rice falling, grain rising.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																																					
		Wheat.									Barley.						Rice (best sort).						Rice (common).						Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Horse Sorghum.			Bairush Millet (Common, Baira), Paniclaria Spicata.							
DISTRICTS.		Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1882.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1882.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1882.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1882.				
		S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.						
PUNJAB PROVINCE.	K	24	0	20	0	24	0	30	0	32	0	40	0	...	...	...	...	15	0	14	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	34	0	32	0	40	0	22	0	24	0	28	0
	Jullundur (a)	21	8	21	8	25	8	30	0	32	0	42	0	...	...	...	...	6	0	6	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	28	0	28	0	36	0	20	0	20	0	24	0
	Hoshiarpur	22	0	21	0	27	0	28	0	28	0	36	0	...	...	...	...	12	0	12	0	14	0	...	...	...	...	28	0	28	0	36	0	20	0	20	0	24	0
	Gurdaspur	+	24	8	32	0	+	28	0	48	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	+	14	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	+	30	0	36	0	+	14	0	14	0	14	0	
	Ambala (b)	22	8	23	8	26	0	36	0	38	0	50	0	...	...	...	...	12	8	13	8	14	8	...	...	...	...	36	0	37	0	40	0	30	0	31	0	25	8
	Sialkot	24	0	23	8	29	0	40	0	40	0	45	0	...	...	...	...	13	0	13	0	18	0	...	...	...	...	36	0	35	0	34	0	36	0	36	0	27	0
	Gujrat (c)	26	0	26	0	29	12	30	0	40	0	48	0	...	...	...	...	12	0	12	0	14	0	...	...	...	...	41	8	40	8	41	8	40	8	40	8	40	0
	Jhelum	25	0	25	0	25	0	35	0	33	0	39	0	...	...	...	...	12	0	12	0	10	0	...	...	...	...	34	0	34	0	32	0	35	0	38	0	32	0
	Rawalpindi (d)	27	0	27	12	22	4	44	0	45	0	40	0	...	...	...	...	15	8	14	4	15	0	...	...	...	...	50	0	45	0	38	0	44	0	45	0	37	8
	Shahpur (e)	27	0	27	0	23	0	42	0	41	0	35	0	...	...	...	...	15	0	15	0	14	0	...	...	...	...	38	0	38	0	30	0	37	0	36	0	32	0
	Thung (f)	21	0	20	0	20	3	32	0	32	0	34	8	...	...	...	...	9	6	10	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	28	0	32	0	32	0	32	0	32	0	32	0
	Montgomery	18	8	18	0	20	0	28	0	28	0	32	0	...	...	...	...	6	0	5	8	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mooltan (g)	16	0	16	0	17	0	28	0	28	0	29	0	...	...	...	...	10	0	1	0	10	0	...	...	...	...	25	0	23	0	28	0	25	0	25	0	26	0
	Muzaffargarh (h)	18	8	17	8	20	0	28	0	27	0	28	0	...	...	...	...	5	0	5	0	7	0	...	...	...	...	25	0	23	0	18	0	25	0	22	0	23	0
Dera Ghazi Khan	17	8	18	15	18	2	28	12	28	12	28	12	...	...	...	...	8	12	11	4	7	8	...	...	...	...	32	8	32	12	31	9	25	0	29	1	31	4	
Dera Ismail Khan (i)	20	10	20	10	21	9	30	14	31	4	33	0	...	...	...	...	8	0	7	10	9	1	...	...	...	...	31	6	31	8	34	0	28	12	28	12	31	8	
Bannu	26	4	28	2	28	7	35	2	37	8	47	8	...	...	...	...	8	12	8	12	9	6	...	...	...	...	45	0	45	0	50	0	31	4	32	8	37	8	
Kohat (j)	19	12	19	12	18	10	33	2	33	2	29	5	...	...	...	...	11	8	11	8	12	12	...	...	...	...	31	14	30	10	35	12	33	2	31	14	35	12	
Peshawar (k)	22	0	21	12	19	11	32	0	31	8	39	0	...	...	...	...	11	10	11	10	11	6	...	...	...	...	32	13	30	3	38	0	34	2	32	13	25	0	
Hazara	28	0	28	0	25	8	42	0	43	0	42	0	...	...	...	...	14	0	13	0	12	0	...	...	...	...	40	0	40	0	...	36	0	36	0	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Saugor	25	0	25	0	19	8	...	...	...	...	11	0	10	0	10	0	12	0	12	0	11	0	...	...	...	...	33	0	...	30	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Damoh	28	0	29	0	23	0	...	...	...	...	12	8	13	8	16	0	13	8	14	8	17	0	...	...	...	...	30	0	29	0	30	0	19	0	17	0	19	0
	Jubbulpore	22	8	22	0	18	0	23	8	23	0	21	0	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	12	0	...	...	...	...	14	0	15	0	14	0	15	0	17	0	...	...
	Mandla	26	0	26	8	20	0	...	...	...	...	14	0	15	0	14	0	18	5	21	0	22	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	22	0	21	8	18	0	...	...	...	...	13	0	12	0	12	0	20	0	19	0	20	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur	19	0	19	0	16	8	...	...	...	...	9	8	10	0	10	0	12	8	12	8	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	16	9	16	9	15	7	...	...	...	...	4	0	4	0	5	0	10	11	10	14	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar	17	8	17	8	16	0	...	...	...	...	12	9	12	9	...	...	15	15	15	13	13	...	...	...	...	18	12	18	12	24	0	20	0	20	0	22	0	
	Betul	18	0	18	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	12	8	12	0	12	0	14	0	13	0	12	8	...	...	...	...	19	8	19	8	22	0	...	...	...	...
	Chhindwara	25	8	25	8	14	8	...	...	...	...	7	8	8	8	9	8	11	8	15	0	12	8	...	...	...	...	27	0	31	0	17	8	...	...	...	...
	Wardha	24	0	20	0	19	0	...	...	...	...	9	0	10	0	8	0	13	0	16	0	14	0	...	...	...	...	27	0	25	0	23	0	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	22	4	20	8	17	4	...	...	...	...	9	12	9	12	9	0	16	0	16	0	16	12	...	...	...	...	31	12	31	4	26	12	...	...	...	...
	Chanda	21	4	20	0	19	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	0	16	0	11	0	...	...	...	...	41	4	37	0	26	0	...	...	...	...
	Bhandara	21	8	20	4	17	0	...	...	...	...	10	8	10	8	9	0	20	0	20	0	23	0	...	...	...	...	35	0	35	0	24	4	...	...	...	...
Balghat	20	0	20	0	17	0	...	...	...	...	20	0	18	0	15	0	27	0	27	0	28	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raipur	28	4	24	4	28	5	...	...	...	...	13	4	15	8	22	0	27	8	30	8	37	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur	27	8	28	8	36	0	...	...	...	...	23	12	28	8	36	0	34	0	34	2	49	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	16	8	14	8	16	4	...	...	...	...	24	8	24	8	35	0	28	0	29	12	52	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BRITISH BURMA.	Arakan Division.																																						
	Akyab	No return received																																					
	Northern Arakan	No return received																																					
	Kyaukpada	No return received																																					
	Sandoway	No return received																																					
	Pegu Division.																																						
	Rangoon Town	11	0	12	3	15	5	...	...	...	...	11	2	10	8	12	3	12	0	11	12	12	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thurrawaddy	No return received																																					
	Prome	10	6	12	2	12	2	...	...	...	...	10	5	10	5	13	7	11	7	13	1	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrawaddy Division.																																						
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	13	10	15	14	8	11	5	10	12	16	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beninda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	15	7	15	14	5	15	10	10	6	19	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	9	6	10	12	10	7	10	7	14	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayeto	9	4	9	4	13	1	...	...	...	...	8	15	10	0	11	11	10	15	11	18	15	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tenasserim Division.																																							
Moulmein Town & Amherst	9	0	9	0	12	2	...	...	...	...	9	0	9	0	12	2	12	2	12	2	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	12	13	0	13	12	17	15	17	15	16	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	9	14	9	...	...	16	10	16	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Longoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	10	10	18	5	10	10	12	13	21	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shwepyithar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	15	8	8	10	10	8	14	9	9	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balween	No return received																																						
HYDERABAD AND SINDH DISTRICTS.	Secunderabad.		No return received																																				
	Bolarum	No return received																																					
	Chudderghat	No return received																																					
	Amrag	18	0	16	0	16	0	9	0	10	8	11	0	8	0	8	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	28	0	28	0	28	0	22	0	16	0	21	0				
	Akola	17	0	17	0	16	0	...	...																												

(a) Prices are fluctuating.

(a) Prices are fluctuating. (b) Wheat, barley, rice, bajra, jowar, and firewood rising; gram falling.
(c) Wheat, barley, bajra, and gram rising; rice and jowar falling. (d) Barley and bajra falling.

(d) Wheat, barley, bajra, and gram rising; rice and jowar falling.

(e) Barley and bajra falling.

(f) Rice, jowar, and gram rising; wheat falling.

(f) Rice, jowar, and gram rising; wheat falling.

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1883—continued

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Mills, Bari, &c. (Kavara, Veraga, Sawee, Cheena, Coraoo, Murnwa, Nurice), Pan-sam, Mithoon, &c.			Grain			Firewood			Salt						DISTRICTS.	PROVINCE.	
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Wholesale.			Retail.					
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.			Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.
...	21 0	21 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Kangra	PUNJAB—continued.	
...	31 0	31 0	35 0	110 0	110 0	105 0	14 8	14 8	14 6	11 0	14 0	14 0	Tallandur (a)		
...	30 0	28 8	34 0	110 0	110 0	1 0 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	Hoshiarpur		
...	31 0	31 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	13 4	13 8	...	12 8	13 0	Gurdaspur		
...	36 0	35 0	37 0	80 0	90 0	85 0	15 6	15 6	14 12	15 0	15 0	14 6	Amritsar (b)		
...	34 0	34 0	27 8	120 0	1 0 0	130 0	15 8	15 8	1 0 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	Sialkot		
...	31 0	30 8	27 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	15 1	Gujrat (c)		
...	31 0	31 0	25 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	15 0	15 0	15 8	Thelam		
...	35 8	36 0	25 12	85 0	...	80 0	15 8	...	14 8	15 4	...	14 4	Rawalpindi (d)		
...	41 0	41 0	28 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Shahpur (e)		
...	28 0	28 8	29 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	14 12	15 8	14 8	14 8	15 0	Thang (f)		
...	32 0	31 0	33 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	Montgomery		
...	26 0	27 0	25 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	14 8	14 8	11 4	14 0	14 0	14 0	Woolm (g)		
...	23 0	22 0	20 0	100 0	90 0	100 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	Muzaffargarh (h)		
...	21 4	21 14	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	28 12	28 12	30 0	27 8	27 8	27 8	Dera Ghazi Khan		
...	27 6	27 0	26 9	125 0	125 0	100 0	52 8	42 8	53 0	50 0	40 0	50 0	Dera Ismail Khan (i)		
...	70 0	31 4	28 2	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	60 0	60 0	100 0	Banna		
...	28 1	25 8	21 10	102 0	102 0	127 0	68 14	68 14	102 0	63 12	63 12	87 0	Kohat (j)		
...	28 12	28 8	20 6	96 0	110 0	110 0	43 9	43 9	57 4	42 0	42 0	50 0	Peshawar (k)		
...	26 0	25 8	19 0	80 0	80 0	70 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Hazara		
...	31 0	30 8	27 0	110 0	110 0	160 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 0	Sangar	CENTRAL PROVINCES.	
...	39 0	39 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	11 0	10 8	10 4	10 12	10 9	Damoh		
...	28 0	27 0	28 0	200 0	110 0	120 0	11 10	11 8	11 14	11 11	11 0	11 8	Jabalpore		
25 0	25 0	25 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	256 0	256 0	2 6 0	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	9 8	Mandla
...	23 0	23 0	18 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	11 4	11 0	11 4	11 0	10 12	11 4	Seoni		
...	24 8	24 8	25 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 12	Narsinghpur		
...	22 5	21 10	23 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 12	11 12	10 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	Hoshangabad		
...	20 4	20 4	18 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	13 13	13 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 12	Nimat		
16 8	16 8	15 8	18 0	18 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	10 8	10 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	Betul		
21 0	21 0	17 8	27 0	28 0	16 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	8 0	8 0	Chhindwara		
...	18 0	17 0	24 0	159 0	120 0	130 0	12 0	12 8	12 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	Wardha		
...	21 12	21 12	21 12	120 0	120 0	150 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	11 12	11 12	Nagpur		
...	19 8	19 8	26 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	10 8	9 8	10 0	Chanda		
...	21 0	21 8	22 0	120 0	112 0	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Bhandara		
...	25 0	26 0	25 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	Balaghat		
...	26 8	26 8	32 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 12	11 4	9 8	9 8	11 0	9 0	Raipur		
123 4	123 4	130 0	29 12	29 12	29 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bilaspur
...	13 0	13 0	22 6	120 0	120 0	110 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Sambalpur		
...	Arakan Division		
...	No return received						Akyab	BURMA.	
...	No return received						Northern Arakan		
...	No return received						Kyaukpoo		
...	No return received						Sandoway		
...	11 6	12 0	19 7	320 0	320 0	320 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10	Pegu Division		
...	10 6	10 6	15 9	139 11	139 11	139 11	25 5	25 5	29 9	16 5	16 9	18 10	Rangoon Town	No return received	
...	Phawawaddy		
...	Prome		
...	10 15	7 10	13 0	281 10	281 10	18 8	21 4	24 5	31 13	18 5	22 2	29 7	Irrawaddy Division		
...	18 8	18 3	22 7	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	Bassein	Tenasserim Division	
...	13 8	13 13	18 7	184 8	184 8	184 8	32 4	32 4	47 5	25 5	25 5	37 5	Henzada		
...	245 0	245 0	245 0	25 5	25 5	17 12	18 15	18 15	14 3	Thongwa		
...	12 2	12 2	12 2	220 0	220 0	220 0	35 8	35 8	32 5	25 5	25 5	22 12	Moulmein Town & Amherst		
...	399 8	399 8	399 8	24 2	24 2	24 2	16 1	16 1	16 1	Tavoy	No return received	
...	428 0	428 0	...	24 5	24 5	...	14 6	14 6	...	Mergui		
...	9 7	12 0	12 9	24 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	23 8	30 12	14 1	8 12	28 12	Toungoo		
...	250 0	250 0	250 0	35 6	35 4	32 3	18 14	18 14	18 14	Shwaggyin	No return received	
...	Salween		
...	No return received		
...	Secunderabad	Hyderabad As-said District.	
...	Bolarum		
...	Chudderghat		
...	15 0	16 0	23 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	13 8	13 8	11 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	Amraoti		
...	14 0	13 0	23 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Akola		
...	13 0	13 0	17 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Ellichpur		
...	14 0	14 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	11 0	Buldana		
...	15 0	14 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	130 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	11 8	Wara		
...	16 0	17 0	26 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	9 8	10 0	9 0	Basma		

(a) Barley and lower rising; rice, gram, and salt falling. (b) Barley and lower rising; rice, gram, and salt falling. (c) Barley and lower rising; rice, gram, and salt falling. (d) Barley and lower rising; rice, gram, and salt falling. (e) Barley and lower rising; rice, gram, and salt falling. (f) Barley and lower rising; rice, gram, and salt falling. (g) Barley and lower rising; rice, gram, and salt falling. (h) Barley and lower rising; rice, gram, and salt falling. (i) Barley and lower rising; rice, gram, and salt falling. (j) Barley and lower rising; rice, gram, and salt falling. (k) Barley and lower rising; rice, gram, and salt falling.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD GRAINS THROUGHOUT

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																	
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort)			Rice (common)			Great Millet (Cholam Jowari, Rotum Sorghum)			Bulrush Millet (Camboo Bajra), Pennisetum Polystachyon		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
MYSORE.	Bangalore																		
	Kolar																		
	Tumkur																		
	Mysore																		
	Hassan																		
	Chikmagalur																		
COORG.	Coorg	8 9	8 6	9 1	9 8	9 15	9 9	14 5	15 5	10 8	20 9	21 0	14 1						
	Jeypore	16 0	16 0	17 0	26 0	25 0	24 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	21 0	21 8	21 8
	Kishengurh	18 0	17 8	17 0	24 0	24 0	27 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	9 8	24 0	23 8	27 0	18 8	19 8	20 0
	Kerrowlee	18 12	18 12	20 0	26 14	25 10	27 8	10 0	10 0	15 0	10 10	10 10	17 8	26 4	25 10	28 12	21 4	22 8	24 4
	Ulwur	18 0	18 0	20 2	23 1	23 3	29 15	8 10	8 10	9 0	10 8	10 8	12 7	22 0	21 4	28 10	18 10	18 9	24 4
	Bhimpore (City)	17 3	17 10	18 13	22 15	22 15	29 4	7 12	7 12	6 12	9 6	9 6	11 0	22 7	22 15	26 12	20 7	20 11	24 4
	Ajmere	16 0	16 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	19 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	17 0
	Deoli Cantonment	21 0	21 12	17 8	31 4	31 9	22 5				9 8	9 4	11 8	29 15	25 3	23 0	25 8	25 8	21 4
	Erinpura																		
	Sirohee																		
	Abu																		
	Anadra																		
RAJPOOTANA.	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	18 0	18 0	22 0	23 0	21 0	28 0				15 0	12 0	15 0						
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	15 10	15 10	14 13	23 7	22 10	22 10	7 13	7 13	10 15									
	Bánawára (Meywar Agency)	18 12	18 12	22 8				11 4	10 0	7 8	17 8	17 8	18 12						
	Parbhagpur (")	17 0	16 11	19 1				10 0	10 0	10 5	12 13	13 2	13 5						
	Marwar (Jodhpore)																		
	Bikaner	10 0	10 10	12 0				3 8	3 7	3 4	6 0	5 12	6 10				16 8	16 4	22 0
	Boondee																		
	Kotah	25 0	24 0	17 12	25 0	25 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	13 4	35 0	32 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	18 0
	Tonk																		
	Jhullawar	19 14	19 0	16 2	20 0	20 0	11 15				8 14	8 14	10 2	32 4	37 6	20 6	15 13	17 1	18 6
	Shahpore																		
	Dholpur	16 9	16 7	18 6	22 4	23 6	30 1	10 2	10 2	10 2	11 4	11 4	12 6	23 6	23 6	29 1	20 9	20 2	27 0
CENTRAL INDIA.	Indore	16 8	15 12	15 0				9 3	9 3	9 3	10 14	10 14	10 0	22 10	21 14	25 4	18 7	19 3	18 7
	Gwalior	17 6	17 7	17 3	24 0	23 5	21 13	7 5	7 13	7 13	9 2	9 2	10 5	23 11	24 10	23 12	19 3	19 7	21 8
	Goona	27 0	26 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	40 0	40 0	28 0	22 0	20 0	20 0
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	26 0	26 9	19 12	42 0	47 5	35 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	17 8	18 12	21 12	39 0	46 5	53 4	30 0	29 8	28 15

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,

(Statistical Branch.)

INDIA FOR THE 2ND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1883—concluded

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c (Kavaru, Vararu, Sawee, Cheena Coraloo Murhu, Nucleo), Pennum, Milacem, &c			Gram			Firewood			Salt						Districts.	PROVINCE.	
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Wholesale			Retail					
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.			
...	No return received			No return received			Bangalore	Mysore.	
...	No return received			No return received			Kolar		
...	No return received			No return received			Tumkur		
...	No return received			No return received			Mysore		
...	No return received			No return received			Hassan		
...	No return received			No return received			Shimoga		
...	No return received			No return received			Kudur	Coorg	
...	No return received			No return received			Chitaldroog		
28 4	28 12	23 4	28 12	29 3	23 15	110 0	110 0	110 0	10 5	9 12	9 9	9 10	9 10	8 13	Coorg		
...	23 0	23 0	21 8	15 0	15 0	16 4	14 12	14 12	16 0	Jaypore		Rajputana.
...	26 0	21 0	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kishengurh		
...	28 2	27 8	28 12	...	...	...	14 4	13 15	14 6	14 0	13 12	14 0	Kerowlee		
...	22 12	22 11	29 9	...	...	...	15 7	16 7	15 13	14 12	14 12	15 5	Uluwar		
...	22 7	22 8	26 12	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	12 5	12 0	12 0	12 0	Blurtpore (City)		
...	25 0	25 3	24 0	80 0	80 0	70 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Ajmere		
...	29 4	30 6	24 10	R a p	R a p	R a p	13 10	13 10	12 12	Deoli Cantonment	Central India.	
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...	20 0	23 0	25 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	3 4 0	11 8	11 2	12 5	Erinpura	Mysore.	
...	18 5	19 8	17 9	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	12 12	12 12	10 2	Sirohee		
...	R a p	R a p	R a p	...	...	...	Abu		
...	Anadra		
...	hilly Tracts of Meywar		
...	Meywar (Oodeypore)		
...	30 0	33 12	37 8	3 8 6	11 4	11 4	10 10	Banswari (Meywar Agency)	Central India.	
...	21 9	19 11	26 14	...	...	...	2 7 0	...	...	16 4	16 4	15 7	Partabgarh		
...	Marwar (Jodhpore)		
...		
...	17 0	17 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bikaner		
...	32 0	32 0	26 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	13 8	13 8	12 4	13 0	13 0	11 12	Boondes		
...	Kotah	Central India.	
...	Fouk		
...	26 3	24 8	23 11	...	...	...	10 14	10 7	10 14	10 10	10 3	10 10	Jhallawar		
...	Shahpore		
...	23 7	24 8	27 9	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 3	12 10	12 10	12 6	Dholpur		
...		
...	19 3	18 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 5	11 6	11 6	12 2	Indore	Central India.	
...	22 12	21 15	23 5	109 8	109 8	91 4	...	...	...	11 11	12 0	11 11	Gwalior		
...	36 0	35 0	27 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Guna		
...	32 1	35 4	33 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 7	11 4	11 4	11 11	Baghelkhand (Sutna)		

† Eight pice per bundle

J. WESTLAND,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCES AND COMMERCE.**

STATEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1918 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 2288 AND 2289 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", DATED 15th DECEMBER 1918.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice.						Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), <i>Holcus Sorghum.</i>			Bairueh Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), <i>Penicillaria Spicata.</i>			Lesser Millets, Badi, Ac. (Kavara, Vengai, Coraloo, Murra, Nupur, Ac., Panam, Millicorn, Eleusine Orizacea, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
	night of last year.			night of last year.			night of last year.			night of last year.			night of last year.			night of last year.			night of last year.			night of last year.			night of last year.			night of last year.			night of last year.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Bangalore	10	610	211	312	811	512	910	2	915	10	211	411	211	229	029	1433	7

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCES AND COMMERCE,
(Madras District)

J. WESTLAND,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. •
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

SYNOPSIS OF TRANSACTIONS OF THE GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANIES FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATION TO END OF THE YEAR

MILEAGE.			CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.						CAPITAL WITHDRAWN.						Balance of Capital in the Government Treasury to meet further expenditure.	CAPITAL OUTLAY.						REVENUE ACCOUNT, 1882.						GUARANTEED INTEREST PAID FOR 1882.						
Open for traffic.	Mean length open during 1881.	Under construction on 31st December 1881.	DURING 1882.			TO END OF 1882.			DURING 1882.			TO END OF 1882.				ON CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT.		OF TORES.		Surplus Capital Advance (on account).	TOTAL.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Contribution to Provident Fund.	Interest charged on Capital withdrawn.	Surplus profits.	In England.	In India.	TOTAL.				
			In England.	In India.	TOTAL.	In England.	In India.	TOTAL.	In England.	In India.	TOTAL.	In England.	In India.	TOTAL.		During 1882.	To end of 1882.	During 1882.	To end of 1882.															
RAILWAY.			R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		
154-91	159-91		Eastern Bengal			3,52,18,516	1,79,840	3,53,98,362	4,04,705	4,57,098	52,393	1,81,84,784	1,79,01,552	3,54,86,336	87,974	54,697	3,45,95,393	45,0	9,62,388	71,445	3,54,86,336	61,25,726	24,87,288	36,38,438	35,201	3,876	17,90,659	16,72,327	4,623	16,76,950	2			
861	869		Madras			11,14,909		11,14,909	11,52,91,079		11,52,91,079	8,75,510	9,13,716	38,206	6,16,19,374	5,23,50,234	11,39,69,008	13,21,471	3,16,141	11,15,44,508	4,40,541	25,04,600	79,500	11,39,69,008	69,18,571	43,47,730	25,70,841			56,89,011		56,89,011	11	
(a) 663	663		South Indian			4,50,95,259	13,324	4,50,48,579	6,06,374	4,59,924	1,46,550	3,00,00,344	1,53,68,926	4,53,69,280	3,20,701	2,14,673	4,30,21,429	46,76	23,56,248	11,003	4,53,69,280	37,58,714	23,56,386	14,92,328		12,228			21,28,643		21,28,643	2		
(b) 460-90	458-33	20-23	G. Bay, Baroda and Central India			10,90,227		10,90,227	8,76,58,115	2,36,423	8,78,94,540	22,02,482	12,58,839	9,43,643	5,04,32,937	3,70,96,154	8,75,89,091	3,05,449	9,93,169	8,47,31,902	1,25,5	34,15,476	5,58,287	8,75,89,091	1,01,76,190	51,65,317	50,10,873	4,746	4,569	16,12,602	42,99,906	3,259	43,03,165	8
(c) 1,457-75	1,453-20		Great Indian Peninsula			25,23,83,944	62,38,099	25,86,22,043	38,26,352	38,21,948	4,404	14,98,83,552	10,77,06,947	25,75,90,499	10,31,544	11,63,742	25,22,49,649	11,43,13	53,41,604	754	25,75,90,499	3,53,63,201	1,72,13,368	1,81,49,833	61,350		61,11,765	1,24,55,400	37,710	1,24,93,200	25			
546-85	546-85		Oudh and Rohilkhand.	Main Line		6,06,50,254	42,44,192	6,48,94,446	15,45,181	5,94,155	21,39,336	3,14,94,675	3,31,75,597	6,46,70,272	2,24,174	11,21,736	6,13,16,362	4,30,3	29,72,567	3,81,343	6,46,70,272	52,62,844	34,61,473	18,01,371					29,52,855	7,145	29,60,000	1		
		130			Northern Extension		50,00,637		50,00,637	50,00,637		50,00,637	36,822	5,72,746	6,09,568	36,822	5,72,746	6,09,568	43,91,069	5,96,571	5,96,571	18,088	18,088	5,689	6,09,568							1,07,622		1,07,622
663	663		Sind, Punjab and Delhi				11,99,27,122	9,41,818	12,08,68,940	9,79,216	13,77,984	3,98,769	6,11,93,524	5,87,56,870	11,99,50,394	9,18,546	85,498	11,60,15,535	3,08,000	39,49,063	8,229	11,99,50,394	1,00,32,324	66,21,444	34,10,880					60,63,905	6,971	60,40,876	16	
TOTAL						27,91,501		27,95,501	72,11,64,926	1,18,53,709	73,30,18,626	1,04,76,641	71,22,508	13,54,133	40,29,06,012	38,26,29,036	71,52,35,048	77,83,578	42,55,840	70,40,71,349	13,29,286	2,14,94,634	3,30,955	72,52,35,048	7,76,37,570	4,16,53,006	3,59,84,564	91,805	20,673	98,15,116	3,53,39,759	59,708	3,53,99,467	5
						£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
			Eastern Bengal			3,228,364	16,486	3,244,850	37,098	41,901	4,803	1,666,938	1,585,976	3,252,914	8,064	5,014	3,171,244	4,202	88,219	6,549	3,252,914	561,525	228,001	333,524	3,227	356	164,144	153,297	424	153,721				
			Madras			102,300		102,300	10,568,349		10,568,349	80,255	83,757	3,502	5,648,443	4,796,771	10,447,214	121,135	28,080	10,224,913	41,213	229,588	7,267	10,447,214	634,202	398,542	235,600			521,493		521,493		
			South Indian			4,315,879	1,276	4,317,155	58,111	44,066	14,045	2,875,033	1,472,856	4,347,889	30,734	20,573	4,122,887	4,484	223,890	1,112	4,347,889	360,210	225,820	134,390		1,172		203,995		203,995				
			Bombay, Baroda and Central India			99,938		99,938	8,033,327	21,672	8,056,999	201,894	115,394	86,500	4,638,519	3,400,480	8,028,999	28,000	90,124	7,767,991	11,323	313,065	51,177	8,028,999	929,317	473,487	459,330	435	419	147,890	394,158	299	394,457	
			Great Indian Peninsula			23,135,195	571,826	23,707,021	350,749	350,345	404	13,739,326	9,873,137	23,612,463	94,558	166,677	23,122,885	104,793	489,647	69	23,612,463	3,241,627	1,577,892	1,663,735	5,624		587,745	1,141,753	3,457	1,145,210				
			Oudh and Rohilkhand.	Main Line		6,065,023	424,419	6,489,444	154,519	59,415	213,334	3,149,468	3,317,559	6,467,027	22,417	112,173	6,131,639	33,025	297,237	38,194	6,467,027	526,284	346,147	180,137					295,286	714	296,000			
					Northern Extension		50,064		50,064	50,064		50,064	3,682	57,275	60,957	3,682	57,275	60,957	439,107	59,657	59,657	1,868	1,868	588	60,957							10,762		10,762
			Sind, Punjab and Delhi				10,993,320	86,333	11,079,653	89,761	126,315	36,554	5,609,406	5,386,046	10,995,452	84,201	7,837	10,634,757	28,243	261,450	755	10,995,452	919,630	606,966	312,664					553,108	639	553,747		
TOTAL						297,926		297,926	66,941,523	1,122,012	67,963,535	776,069	645,088	330,981	37,320,815	29,892,100	67,212,915	739,629	405,333	65,235,070	118,305	2,005,094	37,116	67,212,915	7,176,295	3,856,855	3,319,440	8,416	1,947	899,719	3,273,852	5,533	3,279,385	

	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
	Net earnings from commencement to end of 1882.	Contribution to Provident Fund from commencement to end of 1882.	Interest charged in surplus half-years on Capital overdrawn from commencement to end of 1882.	Railway Company's moiety of surplus profits from commencement to end of 1882.	LOSS TO STATE.		CONTROL.		LAND.					
					During 1882.	From commencement to end of 1882.	State charge for control for 1882.	State charge for control from commencement to end of 1882.	Value of land made over during 1882.	Value of land made over from commencement to end of 1882.	Value of land restored to Government during 1882.	Value of land restored to Government from commencement to end of 1882.	Loss of land revenue on land made over during 1882, capitalised.	Loss of land revenue on land made over from commencement to end of 1882, capitalised.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
4	3,18,27,861	1,75,123	2,23,298	39,08,007	8,96,273	21,62,423	20,291	23,71,699	12,029	16,32,696	...	...	...	1,61,525
11	5,03,75,868	...	...	...	31,18,170	6,65,77,753	1,00,052	19,48,044	85	9,91,193	3	1,32,535	200	8,29,710
11	1,27,46,326	...	14,153	...	7,38,543	1,66,80,838			4,521	16,16,847	62	57,986	1,180	5,44,780
26	5,04,63,721	62,202	7,950	18,32,377	98,461	3,49,86,204	1,39,843	30,68,257	29,559	57,81,701	...	67,187	48	4,78,641
27	18,40,42,856	1,88,193	58,571	1,23,78,847	23,82,400	6,98,06,612			26,114	54,61,015	...	14,11,765	1,427	4,04,082
32	1,49,39,915	...	...	...	11,58,629	1,82,51,937	66,271	8,61,565	71,455	8,90,472	678	27,971	6,097	2,36,259
23	...	...	...	...	07,622	1,07,622			...	...	...	...	...	...
62	3,82,06,550	...	...	21,122	26,29,996	7,06,43,524	81,230	17,81,734	4,350	11,24,098	...	1,16,191	3,975	1,63,447
65	35,31,03,097	4,25,518	3,03,872	1,81,46,553	45,65,728	27,92,16,911	4,07,667	1,00,31,299	1,48,413	1,76,98,022	743	23,62,642	12,927	28,18,427
21	2,917,554	16,053	20,469	358,234	82,160	198,223	* Includes Rs.411 for value of land in Nagpur and Central Provinces made over prior to 1876 and Rs.18,693 for value of land in those Provinces made over between 1877-80, not hitherto included in these statements. (a) Includes 8 miles of foreign lines. (b) " 22 1/2 ditto. (c) " 169 50 ditto. (d) " Rs.1,19,989 reserved from the net earnings of the first half of 1882, for renewal of Permanent Way and Rolling Stock. " Rs.10,800 reserved from the net earnings of the second half of 1882, for renewal of Permanent Way and Rolling Stock. NOTE.—Column 40=(27, 28, 37, 38)—26. " 41=(35, 37, 38, 39)—36.							
582	4,663,621	...	...	...	285,832	6,102,961								
747	1,221,523	...	1,356	...	70,777	1,598,580								
953	4,625,841	5,702	720	168,536	9,026	3,207,070								
187	16,870,505	17,251	5,369	1,134,728	219,028	6,398,940								
185	1,493,902	...	...	...	115,863	1,825,193								
762	...	...	...	...	10,762	10,762								
988	3,502,267	...	...	1,936	241,083	6,475,657								
425	35,295,393	39,006	27,914	1,663,434	432,155	25,817,386								

A. FILGATE, Lieutenant-Colonel, R.E.,

Accountant General, Public Works Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLV of 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 18TH NOVEMBER 1882.		Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 17TH NOVEMBER 1883.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 18TH NOVEMBER 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 17TH NOVEMBER 1883.		Total Increase in 1883-84.	Total Decrease in 1883-84.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
24th Nov. 1883	Eastern Bengal(a)	172	1,57,031	913	172	91,844	551	37,63,335	660	29,94,782	528	7,68,553	
17th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,10,869	203	547	1,11,083	203	31,03,902	171	35,59,063	197	4,55,161	
17th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	2,58,607	383	735	1,90,606	259	60,35,650	269	71,35,794	293	11,00,144	
24th ditto	Madras	861	1,09,888	128	861	1,12,989	131	44,44,494	155	41,62,464	147	2,82,030	
24th ditto	South Indian	655	78,152	120	655	69,433	106	24,57,621	113	25,44,580	118	86,959	
24th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	6,58,531	452	1,458	6,45,795	443	1,98,45,863	413	1,98,81,098	415	35,235	
17th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,91,785	416	461	2,07,136	449	59,41,379	389	68,13,278	448	8,71,899	
	TOTAL	4,830	15,64,863	324	4,889	14,31,886	293	4,55,92,244	285	4,70,91,059	292	14,98,815	
	<i>State.</i>												
1st Dec. 1883	East India	1,507	9,73,508	646	1,509	8,93,542	592	2,76,71,328	554	3,11,59,934	626	34,88,606	
24th Nov. 1883	Calcutta and South-Eastern	33	2,992	91	56	5,460	98	1,29,859	127	1,84,164	103	54,305	
24th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,185	44	27	1,131	42	43,426	48	50,618	57	7,192	
24th ditto	Northern Bengal	230	54,661	238	239	50,000	209	12,70,808	166	13,37,546	172	66,738	
24th ditto	Tirhoot	85	13,855	163	166	18,179	110	3,07,462	150	5,42,040	99	1,44,578	
20th Oct. 1883	Patna-Gya	57	8,055	141	(b)	(c)	(c)	2,82,203	170	(d) 2,53,257	153	28,946	
17th Nov. 1883	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	13,265	96	138	11,767	85	3,34,616	73	3,43,852	75	9,236	
24th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	999	83	12	928	77	28,338	71	28,427	72	99	
24th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,116	2,23,263	209	1,117	2,47,950	223	62,75,829	170	74,77,566	203	12,01,737	
24th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	10,434	232	45	10,956	243	3,30,915	222	4,25,152	286	94,237	
24th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	98	6,736	69	149	16,403	110	3,06,121	95	7,17,917	146	4,11,796	
17th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	35,409	220	161	30,962	192	8,88,830	167	8,57,219	161	31,611	
24th ditto	Sindia	75	5,791	77	75	6,807	91	1,95,241	78	2,02,378	82	7,137	
17th ditto	Punjab Northern	419	56,043	134	421	52,345	124	18,54,539	138	19,55,723	141	1,01,184	
17th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,58,964	241	660	92,293	140	29,71,505	136	44,28,176	203	14,56,671	
24th ditto	Kaunia-Dhurla	32	2,250	70	32	2,799	87	51,579	49	68,336	65	16,757	
24th ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore				89	5,720	64			2,44,072	83	2,44,072	
	TOTAL	3,188	5,93,902	186	(e) 3,387	5,53,700	163	1,59,61,271	146	1,91,16,453	169	37,55,182	
	<i>Assisted Company.</i>												
24th Nov. 1883	Bengal Central	21	993	47	35	2,906	83	(f) 3,777	37	70,994	61	67,217	
	<i>Native States.</i>												
17th ditto	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	12,256	64	193	11,885	62	5,28,920	83	5,77,371	91	48,451	
24th ditto	Nizam's	121	15,716	130	121	16,128	133	5,84,983	134	5,04,564	126	80,419	
17th ditto	Mysore	86	5,520	64	86	4,744	55	1,98,672	70	1,99,270	70	598	
24th ditto	Jodhpore	19	494	26	19	600	32	(g) 11,418	29	24,227	39	12,809	
	TOTAL	419	33,986	81	419	33,357	80	12,73,993	93	13,05,432	94	31,439	
	GRAND TOTAL	8,965	31,67,612	318	(h) 8,239	29,15,391	285	8,99,02,613	274	9,87,43,872	291	88,41,259	
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES							4,64,78,390	141	5,01,68,523	148		
	NET RECEIPTS							4,34,24,223	133	4,85,75,349	144	51,51,126	

(a) Exclusive of the Co.'s share of the earnings of the Bengal Central Railway.
(b) Return not received.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 21st October 1882.
(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 20th October 1883.

(e) Excludes mileage of Patna-Gya S. Railway (57).
(f) Total receipts from 16th October to 17th November 1883.
(g) Total receipts from 24th June to 13th November 1882.

R. A. SARGEANT, Major, R.E.,

Offg. Under-Secretary.

PORT WILLIAM,
The 15th December 1883.

No. XLVI of 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 25TH NOVEMBER 1882		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 25TH NOVEMBER 1883		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st April to 25th NOVEMBER 1882		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st April to 25th NOVEMBER 1883		Total Increase in 1883-84	Total Decrease in 1883-84.
			Total.	Per mile open		Total.	Per mile open	Total.	Per mile open per week	Total.	Per mile open per week		
1st Dec. 1883	<i>Guaranteed.</i> Eastern Bengal (a)	172	R 1,61,040	936	172	R 90,906	529	R 39,24,375	668	R 30,85,688	528	...	8,38,687
24th Nov. 1883	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,20,944	221	547	1,09,265	200	32,24,845	173	36,66,783	197	4,41,938	...
24th ditto	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	676	2,32,083	343	735	2,12,795	289	62,67,733	271	73,85,776	293	10,88,043	...
1st Dec. 1883	Madras	861	1,08,305	126	861	1,25,119	145	45,51,199	155	43,06,756	147	...	2,47,443
1st ditto	South Indian	655	60,537	92	655	70,698	108	25,18,158	113	26,15,760	117	97,602	...
24th Nov. 1883	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	7,10,681	487	1,458	7,28,691	500	2,05,56,514	414	2,06,18,529	417	61,985	...
24th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,08,688	453	461	2,05,782	446	61,50,067	391	70,26,707	418	8,76,640	...
	TOTAL	4,830	16,02,278	332	4,889	15,43,289	316	4,71,95,921	286	4,86,75,999	293	11,80,078	...
1st Dec. 1883	<i>State.</i> East Indian	1,507	9,96,474	661	1,509	9,46,261	627	2,86,80,768	557	3,21,06,195	626	34,25,427	...
1st ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	33	10,279	311	56	6,240	111	1,40,138	128	1,90,673	104	50,535	...
24th Nov. 1883	Nalhati	27	1,349	49	27	1,104	41	41,775	48	51,722	56	6,949	...
1st Dec. 1883	Northern Bengal	230	54,123	235	239	51,260	214	13,25,553	168	13,89,370	173	63,817	...
1st ditto	Tirhoot	85	11,595	172	193	17,857	93	4,16,474	153	5,58,145	99	1,41,671	...
10th Nov. 1883	Patna-Gya	57	11,987	210	(b)	...	(c) 3,07,306	168	(d) 2,76,158	162	...	30,848	...
1st Dec. 1883	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	9,492	69	138	11,173	81	3,44,168	73	3,54,896	75	10,788	...
1st ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	710	59	12	787	66	29,047	71	29,194	72	147	...
1st ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,116	2,31,577	208	1,117	2,89,550	259	65,07,406	171	77,53,559	204	12,46,153	...
1st ditto	Wardha Coal	45	12,117	269	45	23,333	519	3,46,397	225	4,48,412	293	1,02,015	...
1st ditto	Nagpore and Chhattisgarh	98	8,250	84	149	17,843	120	3,14,371	94	7,36,340	145	4,21,969	...
24th Nov. 1883	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	33,993	211	161	30,026	186	9,22,822	168	8,87,712	162	...	35,110
1st Dec. 1883	Sindia	75	5,938	79	75	7,926	106	2,01,178	78	2,10,302	82	9,124	...
24th Nov. 1883	Punjab Northern	419	60,633	145	421	54,107	128	19,15,172	139	20,09,830	104	94,658	...
24th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,51,999	230	660	1,06,502	161	31,23,504	141	45,39,448	202	14,15,944	...
1st Dec. 1883	Kaunia-Dharla	32	2,683	84	32	2,558	80	54,262	50	70,999	65	16,737	...
1st ditto	Rawari-Ferozepore	...	...	...	89	5,320	60	...	...	2,47,346	82	2,47,346	...
	TOTAL	3,188	6,02,725	191	(e) 3,114	6,25,586	183	1,59,92,513	148	1,97,44,406	169	37,61,898	...
1st Dec. 1883	<i>Assisted Company.</i> Bengal Central	21	1,366	46	35	2,138	61	(f) 5,143	42	73,134	61	67,991	...
4th Nov. 1883	<i>Native States.</i> Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	12,610	65	193	16,466	85	5,41,530	82	5,95,247	91	53,717	...
4th ditto	Nizam's	121	14,192	117	121	18,794	155	5,49,175	133	5,24,852	127	...	25,538
21st ditto	Mysore	86	4,444	52	86	4,642	54	2,03,116	69	2,03,912	70	796	...
1st Dec. 1883	Jodhpur	19	549	29	19	740	39	(g) 11,967	29	24,788	38	12,821	...
	TOTAL	419	31,795	76	419	40,642	97	13,05,788	93	13,47,599	95	41,811	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,965	32,41,638	325	(e) 10,266	31,57,916	305	9,31,80,150	275	10,19,57,383	291	87,77,200	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,81,17,150	142	5,18,07,888	148	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,50,62,983	133	5,01,49,495	143	50,86,982	...

(a) Exclusive of the Co.'s share of the earnings of the Bengal Central Railway.

(b) Return not received.

(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 11th November 1883.

(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 10th November 1883.

(e) Excludes mileage of Patna-Gya State Railway (57).

(f) Total receipts from 16th October to 25th November 1883.

(g) Total receipts from 25th June to 25th November 1883.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 21st December 1883.R. A. SARGEANT, Major, R.E.,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF
CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1883.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Demerata.				Tindal.				TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL
	Males	Females	Total	Proportion of women to men	Males	Females	Total	Proportion of women to men	Males	Females	
Under 2 years .	6	10	16		10	11	21		16	21	37
From 2 to 10 years	19	12	31		20	18	38		39	30	69
" 10 to 20 "	93	27	120		114	45	159		207	72	279
" 20 to 30 "	260	96	356		219	87	306		379	153	532
" 30 to 40 "	22	9	31		16	12	28		38	21	59
" 40 to 50 "	2	2	4		3		3		5	2	7
" Above 50 "											
GRAND TOTAL	402	156	558	35.54 women to every 100 men	382	173	555	40.80 women to every 100 men	784	329	1,113

No. 2.—As to Places whence Emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa					1	1			1		1
Western Bengal	4	2	6			2	2		4	1	5
Central ditto	3		3		1	1	2		4	1	5
Eastern ditto											
Behar	71	32	106		85	35	120		159	67	226
N.-W. Provinces	214	90	304		126	68	194		340	158	498
Oudh	67	25	92		73	32	105		110	57	167
Central India	4	4	8		13	6	19		17	10	27
Punjab	12	1	13		38	9	47		50	10	60
Nepal					4		4		4		4
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c.	24	2	26		11	10	21		65	22	87
GRAND TOTAL	402	156	558		382	173	555		784	329	1,113

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins, high caste	67	27	94		92	36	128		159	63	222
HINDUS { Agriculturists	111	20	131		104	29	133		215	49	264
{ Artisans	20	12	32		14	6	20		31	18	49
{ Low castes	110	47	157		113	71	184		253	118	371
MUSULMANS	64	50	114		59	31	90		123	81	204
CHRISTIANS											
GRAND TOTAL	402	156	558		382	173	555		784	329	1,113

MEMO.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
1. Hindus	661	248	909
2. Musulmans	123	81	204
3. Christians			
TOTAL	784	329	1,113

T. W. HOLDERNESS, -
Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASONS AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR
THE WEEK ENDING THE 18th DECEMBER 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen generally over the Madras Presidency, Mysore, and Coorg. Slight falls have also occurred in two districts of Assam, but none elsewhere. Harvesting continues in Madras, and the standing crops promise well. In Coorg the ripe paddy has suffered slightly from the unusual rain, which has however done good to backward crops. In Bombay cotton is attacked by blight in two districts, but *rabi* prospects are generally favourable. In the Berars, Hyderabad, Central India, and Rajputana the prospects are also favourable, but rain is needed for the *rabi* in Jaipur and Ulwar. *Rabi* sowings have been completed in the Punjab, and the crops are looking well, though rain is required. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh prospects are fair, but the *rabi* crops on unirrigated lands stand in need of rain. In the Central Provinces the weather is favourable, and prospects good.

Last week's rain in Bengal, while benefiting the *rabi* crops, has been unfavourable to rice, which, except in Eastern Bengal and Orissa, will yield much below the average. The *rabi* in Behar is reported to be suffering much from want of rain.

In Burma the rice harvest is well advanced, and promises a good yield, though rain and floods have caused some loss in several districts.

Late heavy rains have also much injured the crops in the Sylhet district of Assam.

The public health is generally fair, but cholera is prevalent in parts of Madras.

Prices are high in Bengal, and normal elsewhere.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras (Dec. 19th)—		
Bellary . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, and <i>rabi</i> , yield average, other dry grains, pulse, and oil seeds below average.
Kurnool	65 (average of 5 stations).	Standing crops good; harvest paddy, yield above average.
Ganjam . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops good; harvest paddy progressing; fever and small-pox slight in one taluk.
Kistna . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops generally good; harvest black paddy progressing; fever and small-pox prevalent; cattle-disease in parts.
Chingleput (Madras)	7.56 (average of 11 stations).	Standing crops generally good, harvest <i>kar</i> paddy, yield below average; 35 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore	1.62 (average of 14 stations).	Harvest paddy, <i>rabi</i> , <i>cumbu</i> and <i>cholum</i> , yield average; 494 deaths from cholera, fever, small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Tanjore	1.5 (average of 13 stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, yield below average; 275 deaths from cholera.
Madura . . . . .	.95 (average of 5 stations).	Standing crops fair; harvest dry crops, yield about average; cholera decreasing in Madura town, elsewhere slight.
Malabar	1.02 (average of 4 stations).	Second crop generally in good condition; small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease slight; four deaths from cholera.
Travancore	0.16	Standing crops good; cholera slight.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects good.
Bombay—(Dec. 19th)—		
Kurrachee . . . . .	. . . . .	River at Kotri on 13th 4 feet 9 inches against 4 feet 3 inches on same date last year; two fresh cases of small-pox in Karachi on 12th among Mckranis, in Bagdadi lines total 5, 1 death; disease in 9 villages, in district 53 fresh cases, 2 deaths, 42 remaining sick; cattle-disease in five talukas; some loss in Sujawal and Mirpur Batoro; <i>khari</i> harvest completed; <i>rabi</i> sowing progressing; prices—wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Karachi 24, 28, and 32, in Dadu 30 and 40, in Sakro 16, 29, and 42, and in Shabbandar 20, 32, and 40 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad . . . . .	. . . . .	Small-pox in 7 and cattle-disease in 5 talukas; prices of grain steady.
Ahmedabad . . . . .	. . . . .	Young crops healthy; fever in Sananl; <i>bajri</i> 30 and wheat 26 pounds per rupee.
Baroda . . . . .	. . . . .	Fever continues in some parts of Naosari division; cotton and <i>rabi</i> crops in good condition; pressing of sugarcane going on in Naosari division; prices— <i>bajri</i> 31 to 31½ and rice 24½ to 25½ pounds per rupee.
Surat . . . . .	. . . . .	<i>Rabi</i> crops healthy; fever in many talukas; cholera in Chikli, 14 cases, 12 deaths; <i>juari</i> 38 and <i>nagi</i> 48 pounds per rupee.
Nasik . . . . .	. . . . .	<i>Khari</i> crops mostly harvested; <i>rabi</i> crops in good condition; public health good, except in 3 villages in which small-pox and fever exist; wheat 31, <i>bajri</i> 28, and rice 24 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) . . . . .	. . . . .	Abnormal temperature 2° to 6° cool; vapour in air defective; wind normal.
Poona . . . . .	. . . . .	<i>Rabi</i> crops thriving; prices— <i>bajri</i> 40 and <i>juari</i> 50; in Poona <i>bajri</i> 35 and <i>juari</i> 48 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Ahmednagar	.	<i>Bajri</i> threshing commenced; <i>rabi</i> sowing finished in parts. <i>Mustard</i> in Shrigonda, <i>bajri</i> maximum 54 pounds in Jamkhed, minimum 39 in Sangamner, <i>juari</i> maximum 72 in Jamkhed, minimum 48 in Kopergaon.
Sholapore	.	Cholera disappeared from Malsiras Taluk; <i>juari</i> 56 and <i>bajri</i> 54 pounds per rupee.
Dharwar	.	Slight rain in 6 talukas; rice being harvested; reaping of other early crops nearly completed; cotton suffering from blight in Karajgi and Ron; other late crops good; cholera disappeared; disease in one taluka; rice 25 to 41 and <i>juari</i> 52 to 88 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	.	Fever continues in Hallyal and Mandgod, small-pox in Kumpta and Hanawar, cattle-disease in Karwar and Hanawar, rice common Karwar 12, in district average 15½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot	.	General health good; weather cold, <i>bajri</i> 31 and <i>juari</i> 36 pounds per rupee. <i>General Remarks.</i> —River still low in Soud, slight rain in parts of Dharwar and Belgau; <i>rabi</i> prospects generally favourable; cotton suffering from blight in parts of Dharwar and Kaladgi; fever in most districts; slight cholera in four, and cattle-disease and small-pox in eight districts.
Bengal—(Dec. 19th)		
Chittagong	Nil	Weather seasonable, <i>amun</i> is being harvested, outturn indifferent; prices stationary; general health good.
Dacca	Nil	Paddy being cut, prospects of winter crops good; safflower being sown.
24 Pargunnahs	Nil	Paddy is being harvested, the late rain has done some injury to the crop lying out, but not stored; yield of paddy estimated at from 8 to 10 annas; prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops fair; price of common rice from 14 to 17½ seers per rupee; public health generally good, though cases of cholera and fever continue to be reported from some parts of the district.
Moorshedabad	Nil	Weather warmer than last week; harvesting of <i>amun</i> proceeding; outturn will be rather more than half an average crop; <i>rabi</i> looking well; the rainfall of last week has allowed of large additional areas being sown; indigo very fine indeed; prices easier; public health good.
Rajshahye	Nil	Weather cold; reaping of <i>amun</i> still going on; prospects of winter crops improving; public health fair.
Burdwan	Nil	Weather fine and cool; harvesting of <i>amun</i> continues, outturn expected to be bad; <i>rabi</i> crops slightly improved; public health fair.
Rungpore	Nil	Weather seasonable; harvesting of <i>amun</i> in progress, outturn short; prospects of cold-weather crops fair; sugarcane promises well; prices stationary; fever prevalent.
Bhagulpore	Nil	Rice crop is being harvested, outturn poor; rain much wanted for <i>rabi</i> ; prospects not good; new rice selling at 15 seers per rupee; public health good.
Purneah	Nil	Paddy is being cut, outturn expected to be about 6 annas; <i>rabi</i> crops growing only on low-lying lands; price of coarse rice from 14 to 18 seers per rupee, public health improving.
Patna	Nil	Harvesting of paddy continues; rain much wanted for <i>rabi</i> crops; poppy growing splendidly; public health good.
Durbhanga	Nil	Harvesting of paddy proceeding, outturn poor; rain much wanted for <i>rabi</i> ; prices rising slightly, fever decreasing.
Hazareebagh	Nil	Weather very cold; rice harvest nearly over; <i>rabi</i> crops not promising owing to want of rain; small-pox still prevalent in the sudder station; public health generally good.
Cuttack	Nil	Weather cold; cutting of rice on high lands continues; on low lands it has commenced, lands being prepared for <i>adna</i> rice; winter crops doing well; coarse rice selling at from 18 to 24 seers per rupee; public health good. <i>General Remarks.</i> No rain fell in any part of the province during the week; the rain of the previous week was very beneficial to the <i>rabi</i> crops, but was somewhat injurious to the rice in places in Eastern Bengal; in Behar the <i>rabi</i> crops are suffering much from want of rain; rain is also still required for these crops in a few other parts of the province; the harvesting of rice is in full progress, and the crop is generally expected to yield from four to eight annas, and in certain localities even less than four annas; in Orissa and Eastern Bengal alone the outturn, as was previously reported, will be a fair one; high prices continue to prevail throughout the province in spite of the new rice coming into the market; fever is still prevalent in several districts, but in some it is said to be decreasing.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Dec. 18th)	No rain	Weather cold and seasonable; peas, mustard, and gram have flowered, and general prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are favourable; rain required somewhat in places where irrigation is impracticable; no sickness; bazars well supplied; prices fluctuating slightly.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P. & Oudh—cont'd		
Allahabad (Dec. 19th)		Crops doing well on the whole, though rain much needed in unirrigated tracts; health generally good; prices stationary.
Gorakhpur (" 16th)	No rain	Irrigation actively carried on; a good deal of fever in the north, also small-pox; prices slightly rising.
Jhansi (" 17th)	No rain	Harvesting of <i>kharif</i> continues; <i>rabi</i> crops prospering, but rain is much wanted; prices of food grains almost stationary, health of people and cattle good.
Agra (" 18th)	No rain	Irrigation going on; health good; prices steady.
Bareilly (" ")	No rain	Irrigated crops doing well, prices steady; slight fever reported from 4 tahsils.
Meerut (" ")		Rain much needed, health good; supplies sufficient; prices slightly fallen.
Kumaun (" ")	No rain	Sky cloudy on Sunday, and snow fell on some high hill ranges; general health good; cattle-disease continues; prices unchanged.
Lucknow (" ")	No rain	Weather clear; prospects good; rain very much wanted for the high land <i>rabi</i> crops; condition of people and cattle good; markets well supplied; prices steady.
Partabgarh (" ")	No rain	Irrigation of <i>rabi</i> crops going on; small-pox and fever in Kunda tahsil, otherwise public health good; prices almost unchanged.
Sitapur (" ")	No rain	Weather cloudy; wind variable; prospects fair; markets well supplied;
Fyzabad (" ")	No rain	<i>Rabi</i> and poppy crops are being watered; peas and mustard have flowered; prospects fair; general health good; condition of cattle fair.
Farukabad (" ")		Weather seasonable, clouds now and again; cattle-disease in one pargana which has produced some mortality.
Rae Bareilly (" 17th)	No rain	Weather seasonable; <i>rabi</i> crops doing well on irrigated lands; rain much wanted; general health good; supplies abundant; prices almost steady.
Cawnpore (" 18th)		Weather cold and occasionally cloudy; irrigation going on, and the <i>rabi</i> crops on irrigated land promising; general health of people good; small-pox decreasing; markets steady.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain has fallen; the <i>rabi</i> prospects are fair, but rain is generally required where irrigation is impracticable; small-pox and fever continue in a few districts, otherwise the public health is good; there is some cattle-disease in Farukabad and Kumaon; the markets are well supplied, and prices on the whole steady.
Punjab—(Dec. 19th)—		
Delhi		Health good; prices fluctuating.
Hissar		Health good, prices steady.
Umballa		Health and <i>rabi</i> prospects good; prices stationary.
Jullundur		Health good; sugarcane being pressed; prices falling.
Lahore		Health and harvest prospects good; prices steady.
Ferozepur		Health good; prices almost stationary.
Sialkot		Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi		Health good; <i>rabi</i> prospects good in four, and average in three tahsils; prices fluctuating.
Peshawar		Small-pox prevalent; prices falling.
Mooltan		Health good; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan		Health and crop prospects good; prices falling.
Amritsar		Health good; prices steady.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain during the week, but it is wanted; health good, except in the Peshawar district; <i>rabi</i> sowings completed.
Central Provinces (Dec. 19th)		
Nagpur		Weather clear and cold; prospects favourable; <i>kharif</i> crops being gathered; public health good; prices of wheat falling.
Jubbulpore		Weather clear and cold; reaping of <i>kharif</i> crops approaching completion; cotton gathering continues; <i>rabi</i> sowings completed; prices stationary; health good.
Saugor (Dec. 18th)		Weather very cold; <i>kharif</i> harvesting continues; <i>rabi</i> prospects favourable; health good; prices stationary.
Seoni		Weather very cold and frosty; threshing in progress; fever very prevalent; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad		Weather very cold; prospects fair; cotton picking in progress; fever prevalent; wheat 18, <i>juari</i> 24, and rice 11 seers per rupee.
Khandwa		Weather clear and cold; prospects good; fever prevalent; prices steady; <i>juari</i> 18½ seers per rupee.
Raipur		Weather cold and pleasant; threshing of rice commenced; <i>rabi</i> prospects favourable; public health good; prices rising; common rice 25 seers, and wheat 25½ seers per rupee.
Sambalpur (Dec. 18th)		Weather very cold and clear; rice threshing continues; prospects good; fever prevalent; common rice 31½ seers per rupee.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather clear and cold, and favourable to <i>rabi</i> crops; threshing continues; fever in some districts.
British Burma— (Dec. 15th)		
Akyab		Report not received.
Rangoon	Nil	Total rainfall 84.23; few deaths from small-pox, otherwise public health good; paid by no supplies; prices nominal.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burmah—contd.		
Bassein	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 106.32; public health good; 44 deaths of cattle; reaping progressing; price of paddy Rs. 85 to 110 per 100 baskets.
Prome	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 53.48; public health good; cattle healthy; crops reported in good condition everywhere except in Iching township where 250 acres have been destroyed by floods, and in Mahathamman where 251 acres have been destroyed by drought, harvest going on well and most satisfactorily on the whole, price of paddy Rs. 85 per 100 baskets.
Thayetmyo	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 48.65; public health good; great scarcity prevails in some places; reaping progressing; price of paddy Rs. 110 per 100 baskets.
Shweygyin	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 139.68; public health and health of cattle good, harvesting progressing; price of paddy Rs. 100 per 100 baskets.
Kyaukphyu (Dec. 8th)	2.97	Total rainfall 163.82; public health and health of cattle good, reaping already commenced, paddy has suffered considerably from cyclone and heavy rain, price of paddy Rs. 25 per 100 baskets.
„ 15th)	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 163.82; public health good, 74 deaths of cattle.
Sandoway	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 222.86; public health good; agricultural prospects favourable; reaping later sowings continuing, no transactions in paddy at present.
Hanthawaddy		Public health and health of cattle good; some of the crop in the Samanaing township destroyed by inundation of salt water; price of paddy Rs. 75 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Pegu		Report not received.
Tharrawaddy	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 106.27; public health good; cattle healthy; about 180 acres in Gyobingouk township reported destroyed by drought and flood; main portion of crop unripe yet; condition of reaping crop good; about 15,844 acres reaped; reaping wages 8 annas per man daily.
Thonegwa	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 94.64; public health good; slight cattle-disease in Pyapon and Thonegwa townships; considerable damage to crops in Pyapon by recent rain; price of paddy Rs. 85 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Henzada	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 86.83; public health and health of cattle good; crops promise well where not destroyed by floods, reaping progressing.
Amberst (Moulmein)	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 166.28; public health and health of cattle good; reaping about half finished; quality of grain good; prices nominal; in Moulmein public health and health of cattle good; about 400 acres reaped; price of paddy Rs. 90 per 100 baskets.
Toungoo	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 79.88; public health and health of cattle good; prospect of crops good.
Tavoy	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 195.44; public health and health of cattle good; reaping progressing.
Mergui (Dec. 1st)	0.10	Total rainfall 175.94; public health good; cattle healthy, one-third of crop reaped; price of paddy Rs. 80 per 100 baskets.
Do („ 8th)	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 175.94. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Public health good; health of cattle good, except in Kyaukphyu, Bassein and Thonegwa; harvest well advanced and prospect generally favourable, but crops damaged by rain and floods in Kyaukphyu, Hanthawaddy, Tharrawaddy, Prome, Thonegwa, and Henzada.
Assam—(Dec. 19th)		
Gauhati	0.75	Weather cloudy; mornings and nights foggy; reaping of <i>sali</i> crop in progress; public health fair.
Sylhet	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects of crops much injured by the late rains; small-pox reported from Karimganj and Sualmaganj, and cattle-disease from South Sylhet.
Cachar	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cold; reaping of <i>sali</i> crops continues; common rice 13½ seers per rupee, general health good.
Dibrugarh	0.32	Prospects of all crops good; public health fair.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore (Dec. 9th)	2.0	Standing crops in good condition; prospects of season favourable and public health generally good; prices—rice from 14 to 20, <i>ragi</i> 37 to 60, horse gram 33 to 50 seers per rupee.
Mysore	2.96	
Kolar 4.79 and general all over the Province.		
Mercara (Dec. 19th)	2.80	Rain most unusual at this season of the year, has brought on backward rice crops, but has proved slightly injurious to paddy ripe for the sickle, and to the drying of coffee; it has caused also ripe berries to drop; paddy harvest has commenced in the Yelsaver-shime Taluk.
Benar & Hyderabad—		
Amroha (Dec. 19th)		Weather clear and cold; cotton picking and <i>kharif</i> harvesting in progress; <i>rabi</i> prospects generally good; wheat 16 and <i>jowari</i> 26 seers per rupee.
Akola		<i>Kharif</i> crops being harvested; <i>rabi</i> crops in excellent condition.
Hyderabad (Dec. 19th)	<i>Nil</i>	Sowing of <i>rabi</i> and reaping of <i>abi</i> crops continue; public health generally good, but cholera prevails in one taluka; prices—wheat 16½, coarse rice 9½, pure wheat 22, yellow <i>juar</i> 27½, and <i>tur</i> 33 seers per current sicca rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States—		
Indore (Dec. 19th)	<i>Nil</i>	Health good; report same as last week.
Morar (Gwalior)	<i>Nil</i>	Health good; weather seasonable.
Neemuch		Public health good, agricultural prospects fair; weather cold.
Goonna		Health and prospects good.
Sehore	<i>Nil</i>	Weather clear; crops and health good.
Agai	<i>Nil</i>	Agricultural prospects satisfactory; health good; 7 fatal cases of cholera occurred in Sailana district on 9th instant.
Nowgong	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Kharif</i> prospects fair; health good; weather seasonable, prices steady.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Dec. 19th)		Weather seasonable.
Sirohee („ 16th)		Tanks and wells fair; health and crop prospects good; weather seasonable; mornings and nights cold.
Marwar („ 14th)		Only two months' water in Jodhpur city; tanks and wells almost full, health good; crops good; cold sometimes intense and sometimes mild; prices stationary.
Meywar („ 9th)		Tanks, wells, health, and crop prospects good; weather seasonable; slight clouds.
Harowtee („ 15th)		Crops fair; weather colder; health good, some small-pox.
Jhallawar („ 14th)		Weather seasonable; health and prospects good.
Ajnoro („ 18th)	<i>Nil</i>	Health good, no increase of cattle-disease in Marwar.
Jeypore („)	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects fair, but rain wanted; prices stationary; health good.
Ulwur („)		<i>Rabi</i> sowing continues; rain wanted; health good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC. CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 14th December, 1883.

PRESENT :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I.,
G.M.I.F., *presiding*.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Durgá Charan Lāha.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble H. S. Thomas.
The Hon'ble Kristodás Pāl, Rāj Bahádur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mafárājā Lachmessur Singh, Bahádur, of Darbhanga.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.
The Hon'ble T. M. Gibbon, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble R. Miller.
The Hon'ble Amír Alí.

BENGAL REGULATION XIX OF 1810 REPEAL BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT introduced the Bill to repeal Bengal Regulation XIX of 1810 within the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and moved that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also introduced the Bill to amend the Burma Courts Act, 1875, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Gibbs and Quinton and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *British Burma Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN EMIGRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the Emigration of Natives of India be taken into consideration. He said:—

“This Bill proposes to re-enact, with numerous amendments, the existing Foreign Emigration Act (VII of 1871). It does not apply to the emigration which takes place from one part of British India to another, whether by sea, as from Madras to British Burma, or by land, as from Bengal and the North-Western Provinces to Assam. Emigration by sea to British Burma was until recently governed by a special Act, but that Act has been repealed by an Act of the present year, and that form of emigration is now entirely free. Emigration to Assam and the adjoining districts is, as the Council are aware, governed by Act I of 1882. With this form of emigration we are not concerned at all to-day. Accordingly, we are not called upon to consider the difficult, interesting and important questions which arise in connection with inland emigration, such as the conditions and restrictions which it may be necessary to impose on the emigration of labourers to, or on their employment in, such regions as Assam, or the mode and extent to which it may be practicable or desirable to regulate, to facilitate or promote that great movement of population from one part of the Empire to another which has, for centuries, been operating, and still operates, to fill up and bring under cultivation the waste places of India. The present measure deals only with emigration to places outside the limits of British India, and the term ‘emigration’ is defined by the Bill as meaning, for the purposes of the Act, the departure by sea out of British India of a Native of India under an agreement to labour for hire in some country beyond the limits of India other than the Island of Ceylon or the Straits Settlements. It will be observed that the measure does not affect emigration to Ceylon or to the Straits Settlements. Ceylon may, for emigration purposes, be dealt with as if it were part of British India, and it is not necessary to place any special restrictions on emigration to that island. The Straits Settlements are in a very similar position. The Indian emigration to that colony takes place, I believe, exclusively from the Madras Presidency, and is at present regulated by a special Act (V of 1877) which applies only to that Presidency. We are now engaged in negotiations with the Government of the Straits Settlements, which will, I hope, before long enable us to repeal this Act, and to make emigration to that colony entirely free. But in the meantime, and as a temporary measure, we have thought it expedient to take power to extend the Act to other parts of British India in case it should be found necessary to regulate emigration from Calcutta to the Straits. I do not in the least anticipate that the Act will be found necessary, because I believe that no such emigration takes place, or is likely to take place.

“What we are concerned with, then, to-day, is the emigration which goes on from India to certain British and Foreign colonies in the West Indies and elsewhere, and which is, as I have said, at present regulated by an Act of 1871. Proposals for amending this Act have for many years been before the Government of India, and at last resulted in the preparation of the present Bill, which was introduced into this Council in the year 1881, was circulated for opinion in the ordinary way, and was sent to England for consideration both by the India Office and by the Colonial Office. A number of objections were raised by the Agents and other representatives of the colonies to various provisions of the Bill; and the Government of India was asked by Her Majesty's Government to suspend legislation until the opinions of the Colonial Governments, to whom the Bill had been sent, should be received. I mention this circumstance in order to explain the delay which has taken place between the introduction of the Bill and the presentation of the Committee's report. The delay has not been unfruitful of good results. The Government of India thought that it afforded an excellent opportunity for ascertaining by local inquiry the way in which the system of recruiting emigrants is actually carried on in India, the respects in which the present system is capable of improvement, the attitude of the people towards emigration, and

the possibility of making it more popular. Accordingly, with the consent of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, Major Pitcher was directed to make an inquiry in those Provinces into the points to which I have referred; and a similar inquiry was subsequently made by Mr. Grierson in Bihār, at the wish of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. To both those gentlemen—Major Pitcher and Mr. Grierson—we are deeply indebted for the admirable reports which they have sent in. Nothing is easier in this country than to collect opinions; nothing is more difficult than to get at facts; and it is as picture of actual facts that these reports are so valuable. To quote the language of a Resolution which has been issued on the subject in the Revenue and Agricultural Department—

‘They show in the clearest light the obstacles in the way of emigration, the difficulties with which even the most honest recruiter has to contend, and the extent to which popular prejudice can be allayed, or is unconsciously fostered by District-officers. Of such information there was much need. On the one hand, the Magistracy has been repeatedly charged with being hostile to emigration, on the other, grave accusations have been often brought against recruiters. Proposals, on the one hand, have been made to surround emigration with additional precautions, and have been objected to on the other as unnecessary and ruinously expensive. To arrive at the real condition of things was extremely difficult. Major Pitcher’s and Mr. Grierson’s reports have at least facilitated a decision. They show that the recruiter, though occasionally guilty of malpractices in the exercise of what is looked upon by a large number of people as a not very reputable calling, has to contend with many unnecessary difficulties; that he is frequently impeded in most objectionable ways by the police and the unkindings of the Courts; that the registration of recruits is not unseldom perfunctorily performed, that unnecessary restrictions are sometimes imposed, and that generally, a more friendly attitude on the part of the Government as represented by its local officers would lead to better results.’

“In addition to the inquiries made by these two officers, meetings were held in Calcutta in February, 1882, and in March last to consider the various suggestions which had been made for amending the emigration law. Mr. Buck, the Secretary of the Revenue and Agricultural Department, presided at these meetings, and they were attended by the local Agents for the different colonies. I believe I am right in saying that the proposals which we are now laying before the Council have, after careful examination, obtained the full approval of these gentlemen, as well as of the officers of the Indian Government who are charged with the care of emigrants. In fact, I may fairly say that few measures which have been laid before this Council have been made the subject of more minute and careful enquiries than the present Bill. It is essentially a measure of details, and we have every reason for hoping that the machinery will work smoothly and well.

“I have said that this is essentially a measure of details. There is, however, one important question of principle, which is discussed in the two reports to which I have referred, and about which, although it is not necessarily raised by the Bill, it may be as well to say a few words. It is this. What should be the attitude of the Government of India towards emigration to foreign countries? Should they encourage it, discourage it, or remain neutral? Both Mr. Grierson and Major Pitcher urge in forcible language the expediency of the State taking a more active part than it has hitherto taken in the promotion of emigration. They consider that the people in the more closely populated districts should be encouraged to emigrate; that information about the colonies should be disseminated by Government officers; and that the advantages of emigration should be taught in village-schools. But Sir A. Lyall, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, whose opinion is entitled to the greatest weight, not only on personal grounds but because he is responsible for the government of the provinces from which the greatest flow of emigration takes place, is not prepared to go as far as this. He considers that measures such as have been suggested by Major Pitcher and Mr. Grierson might be misinterpreted, and he is doubtful whether emigration would benefit India as largely as is implied by their recommendations. He would, therefore, limit action for the present to removing all obstacles to emigration, to giving the people every facility to emigrate, and to strictly repressing the prejudiced opposition of the police and other Native subordinate officials. The question whether the one policy or the other should be adopted is not

definitely raised by the present Bill, because it depends much less on the way in which the measure is framed than on the way in which it is worked; and this is a matter which the Government of India are disposed to leave very much to the discretion of the Local Government. My own opinion, I must confess, coincides rather with that of Sir A. Lyall than with that of the advocates of a more active policy. I think our attitude towards emigration should be an attitude of benevolent and watchful neutrality, and that our great object should be to secure fair play to both parties,—the employers on the one side, and the emigrants and their friends on the other,—to take care that the former are not hampered by unnecessary and vexatious restrictions, or impeded by unreasonable prejudices, and to protect the latter, so far as we can, against being entrapped or deluded into unfair bargains or carelessly or oppressively dealt with after they have left their homes. This appears, I may add, to have been the view taken by the Famine Commissioners. The present measure has been framed, if not in affirmation of, at least in complete accordance with, this policy; and, whilst carefully providing for the protection of the emigrant, we have been equally careful not to throw any needless obstacles in the way of his employer.

“In order to explain the purpose and object of the several provisions which we have introduced into the Bill with this view, I must say something about the parties to the contract which is entered into by the person who emigrates within the meaning of this Act, that is to say, who departs by sea from British India under an agreement to labour for hire, and about the several stages in his progress from his home to his place of destination. The parties to the agreement are, of course, the employer on the one hand, and the emigrant or intending labourer on the other. But from the nature of the case, these two parties are not brought into immediate contact with each other at the stage with which alone our legislation is capable of dealing. The employer is represented by the Emigration Agent for the colonies and by the recruiters acting under him; the emigrant is assisted, and to some extent represented, by the officers of the Indian Government, who are specially charged with his protection against fraud, negligence or oppression. As to the employer's representative, it must, in the first place, be remembered that it is not every colony or foreign country that is permitted to receive emigrants from this country. Emigration within the meaning of the Bill is only allowed to certain countries, of which a list will be found specified in a schedule to the Bill, and to such other countries as the Government of India may choose to add to the list. The Government may not make any such addition unless it is satisfied that the Government of the country has made such laws and other provisions as the Governor General in Council thinks sufficient for the protection of emigrants to the colony during their residence there. Assuming that a colony is authorised to receive emigrants, it acts in this country through its Emigration Agent, who is appointed by the Government of the colony, but whose appointment is made subject to the approval of the Local Indian Government. Under the Bill as introduced, the Local Government was expressly empowered to revoke the approval; but this provision was strongly objected to by the Colonial Agents as derogatory to their position, and we have accordingly omitted it. Its insertion was perhaps due to excess of caution, for there is no reason to fear that any difficulty will arise from a Colonial Government insisting on the employment of an Agent whom our Government consider manifestly unfit to perform his duties.

“The Emigration Agent, then, is the principal official on the one side. The principal officials on the other are the Protector of Emigrants and the Medical Inspector of Emigrants, who are appointed by the Local Government and are stationed at the principal emigration-ports. The North-Western Provinces Government proposed that, with the view of securing uniformity of procedure in the various registering offices which are to be maintained under the Act, and of exercising a general supervision over recruiters, the Director General of Agriculture and Commerce and his assistants in these provinces should be appointed Sub-Protectors of Emigrants. We entirely concur in these proposals, but at the same time we do not think it is necessary to

make a special provision in the Bill for such appointments. We think that uniformity of procedure in the registering offices can be secured by executive order. We believe that the Director of Agriculture and Commerce and his assistants will be able to exercise the necessary supervision over the conduct of recruiters if they are invested—as a provision of the Bill enables them to be invested—with the powers of a Magistrate under the Act.

“Returning to the Emigration Agent. He conducts his local operations by means of persons called recruiters, who must on his application be licensed by the Protector of Emigrants. The license is good for a year, and, under the Bill as introduced, it restricted the operations of the recruiter to a particular specified area. This restriction has, however, been objected to by the Emigration Agents (whose objections are supported by the Secretary of State for the Colonies) as unnecessary, and as tending to increase seriously the cost of emigration. We admit the force of these objections, and, accordingly, under the Bill as it now stands, the recruiter's license extends to the whole area over which the Protector of Emigrants has authority, but it is not valid for any particular district until it has been countersigned by the Magistrate of the district. The Magistrate is empowered to refuse his countersignature if he has reason for believing that the recruiter is an unfit person, or that he has failed to perform any of the duties imposed on him under the Act. At the time when the Bill was prepared great complaints had been made of the malpractices of a class of persons who were described as sub-agents. We were informed that between the Emigration Agent and the recruiter there is almost always a third party, the sub-agent, who supervises the recruiter's operations, keeps his license, supplies him with funds, and generally keeps the depôt in the recruiting centre where the emigrants are collected together before being sent down to Calcutta. This person, we were told, was unknown to and unregulated by the law, and was sometimes of very doubtful character. Accordingly, in the first draft of the Bill, clauses were introduced specially providing for the appointment and remuneration of this sub-agent. However, when we went more closely into the matter, it appeared that these provisions were not really applicable to the facts as explained by Major Pitcher and Mr. Grierson. It turns out that the so-called sub-agent is not a recruiter of any distinct class at all, but is merely a head recruiter who sometimes recruits himself, and sometimes acts as an intermediate contractor between the Emigration Agent and the ordinary recruiters, and whose remuneration naturally takes the form of a commission. And the conclusion to which we came was that it would be impracticable to draw a legal distinction between these sub-agents and other recruiters, and that it would be preferable to continue treating them as recruiters, and to make them take out a recruiter's license. But we have added to the Bill a definition of ‘recruiter’ which makes it clear that the term includes head recruiters and others who collect emigrants, as well as those who personally engage in recruiting.

“Such being the recruiter, we have to take great care that he does not enlist his emigrants on false pretences. Accordingly, we provide that he must get from the Emigration Agent on whose application he is licensed a written or printed statement, signed by the Agent and countersigned by the Protector of Emigrants, and stating the terms of agreement which the recruiter is authorized to offer on behalf of the Agent to intending emigrants. This statement must be both in English and in the Vernacular, and the recruiter is bound to show it to any person whom he invites to emigrate, and also to a Magistrate or officer in charge of a police-station, if called upon to do so.

“Having provisionally enlisted his recruits, the first thing that the recruiter does with them is to house them temporarily in a place which I referred to just now as a depôt, but which does not go by that name in the Bill. The fact is that the term ‘depôt’ is confined by the existing law to the depôts which are established at the port of departure; and, as we considered it inadvisable to disturb the existing nomenclature, we thought it better not to give any specific name to these up-country depôts, if I may so call them. You will find them referred to in section 27 of the Bill as places for the accommodation of emigrants pending their registration or removal to the port of embarkation. Many complaints had been made about the way in which some of these places are kept and managed; and accordingly we have armed District Magis-

trates and other officers with extensive powers for their supervision and inspection.

"The mention of registration brings me to the next stage in the emigrant's career. Up to this point he is not under any contract binding him to emigrate. In order to become so bound, he must appear before a registering officer, have his name and certain particulars about him entered in a register, and then, and not till then, is he allowed to execute an agreement to emigrate. Until these formalities have been complied with, the recruiter is not allowed to carry him off to the port from which he is to emigrate. In the provisions relating to this branch of the subject, we have departed both from the existing law and from the proposals of the original Bill. Under the Bill as introduced, the work of registering had to be done by a Magistrate of a district or sub-division. The evidence collected by Major Pitcher and Mr. Grierson tends to show that these officers have not time to do the work thoroughly, and Major Pitcher has proposed Civil Surgeons, and Mr. Grierson the officers of the Registration Department, as appropriate registering officers. The Government of Bengal have accepted Mr. Grierson's proposals, and the Government of the North-Western Provinces is willing to give Major Pitcher's suggestion a trial whenever the Civil Surgeon is competent to do the work. The Bill does not decide the question either way, but merely gives the Local Government a general power to appoint persons to be registering officers, and places them under the control of the District Magistrate, or of such other officer as the Local Government may appoint on their behalf. I may explain that the reference to this 'other officer' is intended to cover the officials whom the North-West Government wished to appoint Sub-Protectors of Emigrants. I understand that there will be no difficulty in adjusting, by means of executive arrangements, their relation to the District Magistrate.

"So much as to the officers who are to do the work. Next, as to the way in which the work is to be done. Mr. Grierson has told us in his report a great deal about the way in which the present system of registering emigrants works, or rather fails to work, and he has drawn up a statement showing, in two parallel columns, the difference between what may be called the theory and the practice of registration. This statement is so instructive and so illustrative of the kind of way in which administrative provisions are apt to break down, that I will take the liberty of reading it to the Council. The present system of registration, and the practice, are here given in parallel columns:—

*The system as ordained by law and by the
Bengal Rules.*

1. The intending emigrant shall appear before a Magistrate, as defined in sections 3. and 85 of the Act.

2. The Magistrate shall examine the emigrant, and satisfy himself on three points, and on no more—

(1) that he is of age ;

(2) that he understands the nature of his contract ;

(3) that he is willing to fulfil it.

3. The Magistrate shall enter certain particulars in a book kept for the purpose.

4. A copy of every registration, written on substantial paper, shall be furnished by the Magistrate to the emigrant registered.

The practice.

The registering officer is rarely empowered under section 85.

The registering officer frequently rejects recruits for other reasons, such as, for instance, that he has not been medically examined, or that he is telling lies about his address.

The Magistrate rarely, if ever, does so. The recruiter brings him an illegible, misspelt form, continually full of mistakes, which is kept in a bundle in the office. When, in rare instances, a book is kept, it is not kept "for that purpose," but inland and colonial registrations are kept mixed up together.

A copy(?) is furnished, but it is not certified or compared. It is brought ready written by the recruiter, being frequently illegible, misspelt and full of mistakes. It is almost invariably on paper of the flimsiest description—the kind of paper used for cheap overland letters. In some cases the copy is not given to the coolie, but to the recruiter !

5. *Authentic* copies of every such registration shall be *forthwith* forwarded by the Magistrate to the Emigration Agent.

6. And to the Protector of Emigrants.

7. A certain form of register is prescribed by the rules.

8. Under the rules, monthly returns of emigration should be sent to the Protector.

9. These returns should be correctly and intelligently filled up, as from them the figures for the Protector's annual report are drawn.

This is hardly ever done. The recruiter brings another copy(?) similar to the above, which is signed by the Magistrate, but never compared. It is then usually returned to the recruiter.

Often not done. When it is, the copy (?) is another incorrect form filed by the recruiter.

This form is sometimes not followed, and important columns, such as that for next-of-kin, are omitted.

In some cases these are not sent.

They are never correct. People are counted as emigrants who should not be counted, and *vice versa*: hence the Protector's and the district figures never agree, e.g., in Alipore, the district figures, quoted (I believe) in the Annual Administration Report, gave in one case 1,500 when the Protector's were only 700. The Protector's figures were correct.

"Now, I do not mean to say that our proposed system is certain to work quite smoothly and perfectly, nor can I feel sure that these, or indeed any other, legislative provisions will work precisely in the way in which we intend them to work. But at least we have done our best to take warning by what has been told us, and to devise a remedy for some of the most obvious defects in the existing system. In the first place, we propose to reverse the existing order of proceedings, and to make the registration come first and the execution of the emigrant's agreement afterwards. We think that there is a better chance of the agreement being accurate and satisfactory in form and substance if it is drawn out in the office of the Magistrate or other registering officer after the intending emigrant has been passed and registered, than if it is drawn up, as it is under the present practice, by some illiterate person beforehand. The course of proceeding will be this. The recruiter will take his recruits before the registering officer, who in the Mufassal may or may not be the Magistrate of the district, and in the emigration-ports will be the Protector of Emigrants himself. The registering officer is to examine the recruit, apart from the recruiter, with reference to the agreement into which he proposes to enter, and is to satisfy himself that the recruit is competent and willing to enter into the agreement, that he understands its nature, that he has not been induced to enter by any coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation or mistake, that its terms are in conformity with law, that is to say, contain all the particulars which, as I shall presently explain, it is required by the Act or rules to embrace, and that it is in conformity with the statement which, as I have already explained, the recruiter is required to show the recruit. If he is satisfied on these points, he is to enter in a register-book the name of the recruit, and various particulars concerning him, including the name, sex, name of father, caste, occupation and age of the intending emigrant, and the name of the village or place of which he is a resident. It may be asked, what is the use of entering all these minute details? I will let Mr. Grierson answer.

"The objects," he says, "of a system of registration, I take it, are two-fold. One is to keep a record of the transaction, just as the record of any other contract is kept. This is a minor consideration. The other and more important object is to afford a connecting link between the coolie in the colony and his relations at home. A coolie communicates with his relations at home by means of letters and by means of remittances. His relations communicate with him by letter. Under a perfect system of registration a coolie ought to be able to send a remittance home to his friends, through the Emigration Agent and the Magistrate of his district, with the certainty of its reaching its destination; and a relation should be able to go to the Magistrate of a district and say, 'My son emigrated in such-and-such a year; how can I send a letter to him?'"

"That is what we are anxious to do, to devise some means by which a coolie may be enabled to emigrate without being cut off completely from his relations and his home. And to this end we are endeavouring to supplement the improved system of registration, by giving effect to various suggestions which have been made for promoting a greater interchange of letters between the emigrants in the colonies and their friends at home, suggestions to which, I

need hardly say, full effect cannot be given without the co-operation of the Colonial Governments.

"When the intending emigrant has been duly registered, the next step is to execute the agreement, which is prepared in the office and executed both by the emigrant and the recruiter in the presence of the registering officer. It must contain on one side all necessary particulars as to the nature, duration and term of the emigrant's service, and, on the other, the particulars which have been already entered in the register. These will enable him to prove his identity if necessary. Three copies of the agreement are to be taken: one goes to the emigrant himself, the other to the recruiter, and the third is kept by the Protector of Emigrants. I need not follow in minute detail the subsequent movements of the emigrant. Suffice it to say that he is conducted to the emigration-dépôt at the port of departure, which is supposed to be under the constant supervision and inspection of the Protector of Emigrants and Medical Inspector, and after a short stay there is duly shipped off in an emigrant-vessel. Every emigrant-vessel must be licensed, and the license must not be granted until the vessel has been surveyed and it has been ascertained that she is seaworthy, has proper and sufficient accommodation, is properly ventilated, has all the tackle, apparel and furniture requisite for her intended voyage, is properly manned and officered, and is, in fact, in all respects suitable for the carriage of emigrants. There is ample power to make rules as to the provisions, clothing, fuel and water which are to be supplied for the emigrants' use, and as to the staff of surgeons and attendants who are to be on board the vessel. And the Protector of Emigrants and the Medical Inspector are bound by the Act to see personally that these rules are complied with. The emigrant goes on board under their personal supervision, and the master of the vessel is required to execute a bond for the due performance during the voyage of the duties imposed on him by the Act. Thus every reasonable precaution is taken which our law can enforce that the emigrant shall be properly treated from the time when he leaves the place where he is recruited to the time when he lands in the colony for which he is bound. Further than this our law cannot follow him, and after this point we can only provide indirectly for his welfare by such influence as we can bring to bear on the Government of the country in which he has established himself. That influence is, however, of a very substantial kind, and may be enforced in extreme cases by the prohibition of emigration. There is a provision enabling the Governor General in Council to prohibit emigration to any particular country on certain grounds which are specified in the Bill and which are as follows:—

- '(a) that the plague or any other epidemic disease dangerous to human life has broken out in the country;
- '(b) that the mortality among emigrants in the country is excessive;
- '(c) that proper measures have not been taken for the protection of emigrants immediately on their arrival in the country or during their residence therein;
- '(d) that the agreements made with emigrants, as such, before their departure from India are not duly enforced by the Government of the country; and
- '(e) that the Governor General in Council, having, either directly or through the Secretary of State for India in Council, addressed the Government of the country with a view to obtain information regarding the condition or treatment of emigrants therein, has not within a reasonable time received the information asked for.'

"Such are the general provisions of this measure. The differences between the first draft of the Bill and that which is now before the Council are very fully and minutely explained in the Report of the Select Committee, and I need not dwell on them further. It will be observed that the original draft of the Bill conferred on the Government extensive powers to make rules, and that we have in the present draft carried this power still further, by eliminating certain matters of detail from the Bill, and leaving them to be provided for by rule. I am sure that a measure of this kind, if it is to work well, must be made elastic, and that any attempt to fix and stereotype minute administrative details will probably produce either inconvenience or absurdities. Let me illustrate this from the English Emigration Law, of the working of which I happen to have some knowledge. The English Emigration Acts, or Passenger Acts as they are called, regulate with minute particularity the 'dict of the emigrant on board-

ship, even condescending to prescribe the precise amount of pepper which is to be served out to each emigrant every day. They were framed in the days of sailing-ships, when a voyage across the Atlantic was a long business, for which a considerable supply of salt-meat and other like provisions had to be laid in. A few years ago it was accidentally discovered that the steamers of one of the principal Atlantic lines, the *Cunard*, I think, were in the habit of complying with the requirements of the law by taking so many junks of salt-beef on each voyage from Liverpool to New York—and back again. Of course, nobody wanted it, nobody ate it, but there it was to satisfy the law. It is matters of this kind that we wish to leave to be regulated by rules which can be easily changed on being found to be unnecessary or unsuitable. The new Act will not be brought into operation until the rules are ready, but I believe that this will not involve very long delay. I understand that Mr. Grierson, to whom I have so often referred, is now engaged, under the instructions of the Bengal Government, in the preparation of an Emigration Manual, which will contain, not only the revised rules and forms, but also such information as may be requisite for explaining the emigration-system to those who have to work it and those who are to be brought under it."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble KRISTODÁS PÁL said that the very full report of the Select Committee on this Bill, and the lucid statement made by the hon'ble member in charge of it, showed that it had received a careful revision at the hands of the Select Committee. It also evinced a benevolent solicitude on their part for the protection and welfare of the poor Native emigrant. The question of the policy of emigration was not before the Council, and he would not, therefore, touch upon it. But it might be well asked whether, when large tracts of land lay unreclaimed and uncultivated in many parts of the country, undue encouragement should be given to emigration to foreign countries; but, as far as he understood the Bill, it would not give undue encouragement to such emigration. If he had understood his hon'ble friend correctly, he understood him to say that the Government occupied a position of neutrality, giving fair play to all parties who would come under the operation of the Bill. That, he thought, was a fair position, but all that he, as a Native of the country, wished to see was that the labourer who hired himself to go to foreign parts should on the one hand be treated as a free agent, and on the other should be protected from fraud, misrepresentation and oppression; and, if the Bill should attain that object, he thought the Council would have no reason to complain. Following the principle of the Bill, he ventured to propose, with His Excellency's permission, a few small amendments. Care had been taken in the Bill to provide for the proper explanation to the intending emigrant of the nature of the agreement which he would be called upon to execute. He thought it was highly desirable that, in the initial stage of the engagement, the emigrant should have a clear idea of the nature of the life he was about to enter upon. As far as he could judge from the detailed provisions of the Bill, great precautions had been taken to explain fully to the intending emigrant the nature of the engagement. But at the most important moment, when he had to make up his mind, he was left almost in the dark. Section 26 of the Bill provided—

"The recruiter shall produce the statement for the information of every person whom he invites to emigrate, or when called upon to do so by any Magistrate or officer in charge of a police-station."

Now, it was well known to hon'ble members that the emigrant was often an ignorant, illiterate person, unable to read the statement produced before him, and, if he asked the recruiter to read it, that man, if he was inclined to deceive him, might read a version not contained in the statement itself. So that, at the most important moment, when an illiterate emigrant was called on to make up his mind, he would be almost entirely in the dark as to what the contents of the statement might be, as to the character of the agreement, and as to the nature of the life he would be called upon to lead. He thought that at this stage it was of the utmost importance that every facility should be given to him to understand the nature of his engagement; and in that

view he proposed that the recruiter should be required to furnish the intending emigrant with a copy of the statement, so as to enable the emigrant to take it home to show to his friends and relatives, or the village-headmen, and consult them about it before making up his mind. He would be then in a position to know what he should do, and to understand the nature of the service required of him. He (RAÍ KRISTODÁS PÁL) had heard some objections taken to his proposal. In the first place, it had been said that it would impose extra cost on the Emigration Agent. He believed that the statement would be a printed paper and the additional cost would be a trifle: if a hundred copies of the statement were struck off, it would entail only the cost of the paper and printing. Then he was told that the recruiter would have to carry a heavy bag of paper. Now, he did not know the exact number of emigrants recruited in each district, or in each sub-division, nor had he any idea of the exact number of recruiters employed in each district; but he could not believe that a recruiter on the average engaged more than 100 recruits; and, supposing that he did engage 200, his bag would not be at all heavy if he had to carry some 200 papers of this kind. But, even if the recruiter was put to some slight inconvenience, he thought it a question for grave consideration whether the emigrant should not have a fair opportunity of considering the nature of the connection he was about to form at the very outset of his new career—and surely this was of far more importance than the question of a little heavier bag on the back of a recruiter. Then he was told that this provision was not necessary and would impose an obstacle in the way of emigration. He, for one, did not see how this would prove an obstacle in the way of emigration. The more intelligently and knowingly the emigrant acted, the better would it be for the cause of emigration. He was aware that in section 37 there was a provision that a copy of the agreement when executed should be furnished to the emigrant. Now, this was an after stage. After the agreement had been executed it would be too late for the emigrant to recede, supposing that he wanted to change his mind, and supposing that he came to know what he did not know before. He humbly conceived that the proposal which he had submitted to the Council was calculated to give the intending emigrant an opportunity to understand his real position before he made up his mind, and it was therefore of great practical importance. Upon these grounds, he would move that for sub-section (3) of section 26 the following sub-section be substituted:—

“(3) The recruiter shall give a true copy of the statement to every person whom he invites to emigrate, and shall produce the statement for the information of any Magistrate or officer in charge of a police-station when called upon to do so by the Magistrate or officer.”

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON said: “While altogether sympathising in the anxiety of my hon'ble friend Raí Kristodás Pál Bahádúr that the intending emigrant should have full information as to the offers which the recruiter is authorised to make, and should not be led blindly into binding himself by a contract of such serious importance, I am unable to support the amendment.

“It appears to me that the provisions of the Bill are amply sufficient to secure the object we both have in view, and that the proposals of my hon'ble friend go far beyond what is reasonably required for that purpose.

“My hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Ilbert in his opening speech has pointed out that the recruiter under the Bill must be furnished with a written or printed statement, signed by the Emigration Agent and countersigned by the Protector of Emigrants, in English and in the Vernacular language of the local area to which the recruiter's license extends, of the terms which the recruiter is authorised to offer on behalf of the Agent to intending emigrants, and is also bound to produce the statement for the information of every person whom he invites to emigrate, or when called upon to do so by any Magistrate or officer in charge of a police-station.

“My hon'ble friend Raí Kristodás Pál is not satisfied with the production so enjoined, but would compel the recruiter to give to each person invited to emigrate a copy of the statement. Now, considering that probably not one per cent. of the persons likely to be so invited can read, this seems a very un-

necessary precaution. The intending emigrant can procure full information as to the recruiter's offers, by having the statement read and explained to him when he reaches the depôt; and section 31, as we have heard, strictly enjoins on the Registering Officer the duty of examining the intending emigrant, apart from the recruiter, as to his competence and willingness to make the agreement, as to his comprehension of the nature of such agreement and as to his not having been induced to enter into it by unfair means. The Registering Officer must further draw up the agreement containing the particulars specified in the Bill, and furnish the emigrant with a copy of it. My hon'ble friend says that this will be too late; but, considering that the Registering Officer must ascertain from the emigrant that he understands and consents to the particulars contained in the agreement before it is drawn up, I do not see how this objection applies. He further urges that, if the man invited to emigrate gets a copy of the statement, he can take it home with him and consult the headman of his village; to which I would answer that so long as their present attitude towards emigration is maintained by zamindárs, they are the last persons whom an intending emigrant would wish to consult.

"The story told by my hon'ble and learned friend of the salt beef carried from Liverpool to New York, and back again from New York to Liverpool, in order to comply with the English Passenger Acts, furnishes a warning against overloading our Bill with minute regulations. In my time I have registered, I suppose, several hundred emigrants, and the cases in which I have had to tell one to stand aside, because he did not know where he was going or what he was to get, were quite exceptional.

"When reading and writing become more widely diffused, and broad sides and hand-bills are likely to prove effective, the agencies will no doubt in their own interests readily adopt the latter; but, as things are at present, it appears to me unfair to impose on Agents and recruiters an obligation attended with considerable trouble and expense and enforceable by legal penalties, which is of no practical use.

"I may add that I have consulted my friend Major Pitcher, whose thorough acquaintance with the working of the recruiting system renders his opinion of great value, and that he fully concurs in the views I have expressed."

* * The Hon'ble Mr. ILBERT said that, when the Hon'ble Ráí Kristodás Pál first gave him private notice of this amendment, he expressed his entire sympathy with the object the hon'ble member had in view, namely, to give the fullest possible information to the intending emigrant of the kind of bargain he was about to enter into; and said that he would be willing to accept the amendment, unless it appeared that there was any objection to it on administrative grounds. On a question of this kind the opinions of a gentleman like Mr. Quinton, who had taken a practical part in the work of registering emigrants, and of Major Pitcher, were entitled to considerable weight; and he was bound to say, after having heard what his hon'ble friend Mr. Quinton had said, and after taking into consideration Major Pitcher's opinion, that his own view was that the amendment which had been proposed was on the whole likely to cause greater inconvenience than would be justified by any good which was likely to follow from it, and that the best way of giving an intending emigrant full information of the bargain he was about to make was to be found in that provision of the Bill which imposed on the registering officer the duty of ascertaining whether he really knew where he was going, and what was the kind of undertaking upon which he was about to enter. For these reasons only, Mr. ILBERT personally should vote against the amendment.

The Motion being put, the Council divided:—

Ayes.
 The Hon'ble Amír Ali.
 The Hon'ble Maharájá Luchmessur Singh,
 Bahádúr, of Darbhanga.
 The Hon'ble Kristodás Pál.
 The Hon'ble H. S. Thomas.
 The Hon'ble Durgá Charan Lábá.
 The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter.
 The Hon'ble T. C. Hope.
 The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley.
 His Excellency the President.

Noes.
 The Hon'ble R. Miller.
 The Hon'ble T. M. Gibbon.
 The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.
 The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
 The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin.
 The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert.
 Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson.
 The Hon'ble J. Gibbs.
 His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The numbers being equal, the President gave his casting vote with the ayes.

So the Motion was carried.

The Hon'ble RAÍ KRISTODÁS PÁL moved that in section 36, after the words "and term of service" the words "and the remuneration" be inserted. He said that his object in moving the amendment was this. When a man expatriated himself from his country for service in another country, he ought to know what he would earn there. The Bill gave him no information on that subject. It was true that the Bill provided for the passing of rules by Government, which, amongst other particulars, might include information as to the amount of wages; but he thought it was of the utmost importance that the Bill should specifically provide that the emigrant should be informed, even if approximately, of the wages he was to receive before he executed the agreement.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT said he was quite willing to accept this amendment. The Bill as originally drawn provided that the agreement should specify the daily or monthly wages the emigrant was to receive. But when the Select Committee came to consider how the form provided for the purpose should be filled up, they found great difficulty in cases in which the labourer was paid by the piece or the job, and accordingly they omitted the reference to wages, and merely provided that the agreement should provide the nature and terms of the service to be performed, and they intended that the information on this point should include, as far as possible, the remuneration he was to receive.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT said that, with the permission of the Council, he would ask leave to move a small amendment in section 71 of the Bill. As he had not given notice of the amendment, he was entirely in the hands of the Council as to whether or not he should move it. The amendment was this, that in section 71, for the word "proceeding" the words "embarking at that port" be substituted. The Bill was framed on the assumption that all the emigrants who were to go by a particular emigrant-vessel would be shipped at the same port; but it had been brought to the notice of the Government that it might be convenient in some cases for a vessel proceeding from Calcutta to stop at Madras and ship emigrants there. So far as he could judge, none of the provisions of the Bill would prevent this being done. The only difficulty which he thought might arise was in connection with some of the terms of the certificate to be given under the Act. Section 71 required a certificate from the Protector of Emigrants and the Emigration Agent for the country to which the emigrants were to be conveyed, to the effect that they had, in respect of all the emigrants proceeding in the vessel, done all that was required by the provisions of the Act, or by the rules made under the Act, to be done by the Protector and Agent respectively; and a technical difficulty might arise as to compliance with this requirement of the law. Therefore, he proposed that the certificate should not be in respect of all the emigrants "proceeding in the vessel," but only in respect of the emigrants embarking at the port to which the Protector and Agent belonged.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble RAÍ KRISTODÁS PÁL moved that for clause (b) of section 83 the following clause shall be substituted:—

"(b) fails to give a true copy of the statement with which he is provided under section twenty-six to any person whom he invites to emigrate".

He said that, as the first amendment imposed an obligation on the recruiter, it was necessary that there should be a penalty attached if the obligation was not fulfilled.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT observed that he thought this amendment was a necessary consequence of the amendment which had already been carried, and he had, therefore, no objection to offer.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Hon'ble MR. AMÍR ALÍ expressed the satisfaction which was felt among all classes of the Indian community with this measure. The hardships to which emigrants were subjected, and the false representations of which they were very frequently victims, made some such measure absolutely necessary; and he had no doubt that, when this measure was passed, it would be regarded as a great boon by the classes which it would affect. There was, however, one point regarding which he entertained considerable doubts, and these doubts, he should also add, were to some extent shared by some of the leading members of the Native community. The point to which he referred was as to the limit of age contained in section 39 of the Bill. He mentioned his views to the hon'ble and learned member in charge of the Bill, and he learned from him that the matter had received careful consideration in the Select Committee, and therefore he was constrained to come to the conclusion that he would not be justified in raising a discussion on it at the present stage of the Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

RANGOON TRAMWAYS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to authorize the making, and to regulate the working, of Street Tramways in Rangoon be taken into consideration. He said that this Bill was prepared for the purpose of giving effect to an agreement entered into between the municipality of Rangoon and Mr. Darwood, for the purpose of making street tramways in the town of Rangoon, on the understanding that all the roads were situated within municipal limits. But the Government had since been informed that part of one of these roads lay not within municipal limits but within the military cantonment. The simplest way to meet the difficulty, the Committee considered, was to add a section to the Bill providing that all the roads specified as roads over which tramways were to be constructed should, for the purposes of the Act and of the agreement, be deemed to be situate within the municipality, and they had accordingly added a section to that effect. The other amendments made by the Committee in the Bill were of a very trifling nature, and he need not allude to them.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that, in section 16, for clauses (b) and (c), the following be substituted, namely:—

“(b) does anything in such a manner as to obstruct any carriage using any such tramway; or

“(c) abets, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, the doing of anything mentioned in clause (a) or clause (b).”

He explained that the amendment was of a merely formal character.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SUNDRY BILLS.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs' name be substituted for Sir S. Bayley's as a member of the Select Committees on the following Bills:—

To amend the law relating to Local Self-government in British Burma.

To amend the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1879, and the Indian Stamp Act, 1879.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SUCCESSION CERTIFICATES BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir A. COLVIN moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs' name be substituted for Sir S. Bayley's as a member of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to certificates granted under Act XXVII of 1860 (*an Act for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons*).

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 21st December, 1883.

D. FITZPATRICK,
*Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.*

FORT WILLIAM; }
The 21st December, 1883. }

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 21 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 21st December, 1883.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I.,
G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Durgá Charan Lāhā.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble H. S. Thomas.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble Kristodās Pāl, Raī Bahādūr, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.
The Hon'ble T. M. Gibbon, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble R. Miller.
The Hon'ble Amīr Alī.

QUIETING OF TITLES (PANJÁB) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. ILBERT moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the Quieting of Titles depending on Decisions passed on appeal by certain Settlement-officers in the Panjáb. He said that the object of the Bill was to remove doubts, which had been raised by a recent decision of the Panjáb Chief Court, as to whether certain Settlement-officers had been duly empowered to exercise appellate jurisdiction in suits and other proceedings relating to land-revenue.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

UNIVERSITIES HONORARY DEGREES BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. GIBBS presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to authorize the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay to grant certain honorary degrees.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 4th January, 1884.

D. FITZPATRICK,
*Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.*

FORT WILLIAM; }
The 21st December, 1883. }



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No 52.} CALCUTTA. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the public, and such as may usefully be made known.

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No official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. [TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1883.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.																TOTAL.				
	WEST.								EAST.												
	VIA TEHRAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SOEZ.		VIA AMUR.		VIA MADRAS.		VIA RANGOON.		NATIVE BURMA.		CEYLON.		No.	Indian Value.	
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.			
INDIAN.																					
Sent	3,408	19,589 12	116	854 2	62	211 13	3,280	146 3	18	30 8	759	9,519 8	153	360 9	450	865 13	1,652	2,457 12	9,594	5,433 14	
Received	1,901	9,397 4	160	488 3	51	191 9	3,704	13,611 12	10	20 2	727	2,111 9	184	500 0	.	1,604	3,242 2	8,385	24,802 16		
TOTAL	5,009	10,192 8	266	812 5	113	403 6	7,014	13,777 15	28	60 10	1,486	11,651 1	337	860 9	450	865 13	3,280	6,099 14	17,979	24,189 1	
TRANSIT.																					
From East to West.																					
Recd.	Via Madras	240	1,087 0	11	29 10	7	24 6	4,913	19,670 16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,180	21,712 5
	" Rangoon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	" Lalingha	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	From Ceylon	28	112 8	3	7 3	.	.	390	1,078 4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	421	1,197 16
From West to East.																					
Sent	Via Madras	1,038	4,983 6	147	415 2	5	11 4	3,913	16,210 8	3	6 12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,106	21,687 0
	" Rangoon	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3 0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	8 0
	" Lalingha	.	.	2	9 0	.	.	4	22 15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	31 16
	To Ceylon	81	321 14	6	25 2	.	.	221	778 6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	394	1,126 5
From West to East.																					
Sent.	Via Bombay	.	.	.	.	8	50 4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	50 4
Recd.	Via Bombay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	43 12
From East to West.																					
Recd.	From Ceylon	47	182 4	36	138 15	47	182 4
	Via Madras	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	138 15
TOTAL	1,896	7,405 2	170	698 11	28	125 15	9,442	37,793 15	3	6 12	47	182 4	36	138 15	11,122	40,141 10
GRAND TOTAL																			20,105	70,400 11	

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1883.

ROUTE.	NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUDING OF TRANSIT)			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER.		
	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN	1,901	3,108	5,009	32.46	47.31	40.32
Red Sea	150	116	266	2.56	1.77	2.14
	51	62	113	0.87	0.94	0.91
	3,754	3,280	7,034	64.11	49.95	56.63
TOTAL	5,856	6,566	12,422	100.00	100.00	100.00

	14	013	814	413	1413	614	0
Eriappara
Sirubi
Ara.
Anandra
Marwar (Jodhpore)
Besodes
Totk
Shahpura

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

J. WESTLAND,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

• Sumbhur.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASONS AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25th DECEMBER 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain continues to fall generally in the districts of the Madras Presidency where harvesting of paddy, *ragi*, &c., is in progress and standing crops are in good condition, though partial injury has been done in one district by excessive rain.

There has been no rain in any other province except slight showers in Dharwar, Bombay Presidency, and Sandoway in British Burma. The *rabi* crops in three districts of the Bombay Presidency are suffering from blight, otherwise prospects are good. In Mysore rice is being harvested and standing crops promise well. In the Berars and Hyderabad cotton is being picked and the *kharif* harvested, and the weeding of *rabi* crops has commenced. Prospects continue fair in Central India and Rajputana, but cotton has suffered from frost in Ulwar, and rain is needed in that State. In the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the *rabi* crops on unirrigated lands require rain, but prospects are on the whole favourable. In the Central Provinces prospects are excellent.

In Bengal the outturn of the rice harvest is very poor and will, it is expected, fall short of the estimate even in Eastern Bengal and Orissa. The *rabi* has much benefited by the last showers, but more rain is much wanted. In British Burma the rice harvest is reported to be well advanced and the prospects generally excellent.

Cholera still lingers in the Southern Presidencies, and small-pox and fever are generally prevalent though not severe.

Prices continue to rule high in Bengal.

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras (Dec 26th) —		
Bellary	30 (in one station).	Standing crops fair; harvest paddy, <i>ragi</i> , and horse gram, yield average, other dry grains, pulse, and oil seeds below average.
Kurnool . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops good, harvest paddy progressing, yield above average.
Ganjam . . . . .	. . . . .	Fever and small-pox slight in one taluk.
Kistna . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops generally good, harvest paddy, outturn below average fever and small pox prevalent, cattle-disease in parts
Chingleput (Madras)	57 (average of 9 stations)	Standing crops generally good, but injured partially by excessive rain in two taluks, harvest <i>kar</i> and paddy, yield below average; small-pox in three taluks, cholera more general, 32 deaths.
Coimbatore	100 (average of 15 stations).	Harvest paddy, <i>ragi</i> and <i>cumbu</i> , yield about average; 135 deaths from cholera, fever, and small-pox, cattle-disease in parts.
Tanjore	136 (average of 14 stations).	Standing crops good, harvest paddy, outturn average; 348 deaths from cholera.
Madura	122 (average of 8 stations)	Standing crops fair; harvest dry crops, yield about average; cholera decreasing in Madura town, elsewhere slight.
Malabar	77 (average of 13 stations).	Second crop paddy in good condition, being harvested in three taluks; small-pox and fever in parts.
Tiavancore	11	Paddy generally in ear; 9 deaths from cholera. <i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects good.
Bombay—(Dec. 26th)—		
Kurrachee . . . . .	. . . . .	River at Kotri on 20th 4 feet 2 inches against 3 feet 11 inches on the same date last year; fever generally prevalent, cattle-disease in 3 talukas, loss of 59 cows and buffaloes in Manjhand and Sujawal 3 fresh cases of small-pox in Kurrachee, total 81 deaths; disease in 12 villages in districts, 136 fresh cases, 14 deaths, 92 remaining sick; prices—wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Kurrachee 24, 28 and 34 in Sehwan 28 and 40, in Ghorabari 20, 28 and 32, and in Mirpur Boto 22, 32 and 34 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad . . . . .	. . . . .	Small pox still in 8, fever in 10, and cattle-disease in 4 talukas wheat 25½, <i>bajri</i> 36, <i>jowari</i> 42, red rice 24, and white rice 26 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops healthy; fever in Viramgam; <i>bajri</i> 30 and wheat 25½ pounds per rupee.
Baroda . . . . .	. . . . .	Fever in Attarsumba mahal of Kadi division; 4 cases of small-pox at Monekepada; pressing of sugarcane continues in Naosari division; prices— <i>bajri</i> 32 and rice 25 pounds per rupee.
Surat . . . . .	. . . . .	<i>Rabi</i> crops healthy; fever continues in some talukas; cholera in Chikli, cases, 2 deaths; <i>jowari</i> 41 and <i>ragi</i> 48 pounds per rupee
Nasik . . . . .	. . . . .	<i>Kharif</i> crops harvested; <i>rabi</i> crops healthy; public health good; no cattle-disease; <i>bajri</i> 31, wheat 33, and rice 4 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) . . . . .	. . . . .	Abnormal temperature 1° to 3° cool; vapour in air defective; abnormal wind, easterly.
Poona . . . . .	. . . . .	<i>Rabi</i> crops thriving; slight cattle-disease in Tirur taluka; prices— <i>bajri</i> 40 and <i>jowari</i> 50, in Poona <i>bajri</i> 35 and <i>jowari</i> 48 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Ahmednagar . . . . .	. . . . .	<i>Bajri</i> threshing continued; <i>rabi</i> sowing finished, except in <i>Skola</i> ; young crops good except <i>jowari</i> ; locusts in <i>Shingoda</i> ; <i>bajri</i> —maximum 54 pounds in <i>Jamkhed</i> , minimum 36 in <i>Parner</i> ; <i>jowari</i> —maximum 72 in <i>Jamkhed</i> , minimum 44 in <i>Harjat</i> .
Sholapore . . . . .	. . . . .	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> crop unfavourable, prices of common staple food rising; <i>jowari</i> 54 and <i>bajri</i> 52 pounds per rupee.
Dharwar	Rain slight in three talukas. .	Harvesting of rice crop in progress and reaping of other early crops completed; exotic cotton suffering from blight in three talukas; other late crops good; small-pox in <i>Kod</i> and fever in 5 talukas; rice 25 to 41 and <i>jowari</i> 52 to 88 pounds per rupee.
Kanara . . . . .	. . . . .	Sowing for second crop in progress on coast, plants springing up in places; harvest completed above ghat, fever in <i>Yellapur</i> , <i>Haliyal</i> , and <i>Mundgod</i> , cattle-disease in <i>Honawar</i> and <i>Karwar</i> , small-pox in <i>Honawar</i> and <i>Kumpta</i> , common rice in <i>Karwar</i> 12, district average 15, seers per rupee, weather fair and cold.
Rajkot . . . . .	. . . . .	General health good; weather cold, <i>bajri</i> 29 and <i>jowari</i> 36 pounds per rupee.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —River continues low in <i>Sind</i> , slight rain in parts of <i>Dharwar</i> ; <i>rabi</i> prospects good, except in <i>Sholapur</i> , crops suffering from blight in parts of <i>Kaladgi</i> , <i>Belgaum</i> , and <i>Dharwar</i> ; slight cholera in parts of <i>Surat</i> , <i>Tamra</i> , and <i>Satura</i> , fever, cattle-disease, and small-pox in a few districts.
Bengal—(Dec. 25th)		
Chittagong	Nil	Weather seasonable; outturn of <i>aman</i> indifferent; prices stationary; general health good; cattle-disease in one outpost.
Dacca	Nil	Paddy being cut; <i>chenna</i> , <i>kaon</i> , and other winter crops being sown; prospects good.
24-Pergunnahs	Nil	Rice being harvested, outturn expected to be from eight to ten annas; cold-weather crops now doing well, price of rice 13 to 16 seers per rupee; public health generally good.
Moorshedabad	Nil	Weather very cold; <i>aman</i> being cut, <i>rabi</i> crops reported to be good; average price of rice 15 seers per rupee, public health good.
Rajshahye	Nil	Weather cold and seasonable; reaping of <i>aman</i> still going on, outturn poor; prospects of winter crops generally favourable; public health fair.
Burdwan	Nil	Weather fine and cold; <i>aman</i> being harvested, estimated outturn about six annas; prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops not good, public health fair.
Rungpore . . . . .	. . . . .	Report not received.
Bhagulpore	Nil	Outturn of rice crop in <i>Banka</i> will not exceed six annas; average outturn in <i>Scoopole</i> reported to be seven or eight annas, and in the <i>Sudder</i> Sub-division from five to eight annas; prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops not favourable except in certain small areas, new rice selling at 13½ seers per rupee.
Purneah	Nil	Rice crop being harvested, average outturn expected to be about eight annas in the north, and less in other parts of the district; <i>rabi</i> crops suffering from want of rain, price of common rice 16 seers per rupee; public health fair.
Patua	Nil	Harvesting of paddy is being pushed on, rain wanted for <i>rabi</i> crops; poppy growing well; public health good.
Durbhanga	Nil	Harvesting of paddy progressing, outturn very indifferent; <i>rabi</i> crops suffering from want of rain; prices rising slightly in some places; public health fair.
Hazareebagh	Nil	Weather very cold; harvesting of rice over, <i>rabi</i> crops promising in places where irrigation by wells is available; common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee; small-pox still prevalent in the <i>sudder</i> station; public health generally good.
Cuttack	Nil	Weather cold; yield of rice crop about ten annas; <i>rabi</i> crops doing well; common rice selling at from 18 to 20 seers per rupee; a few sporadic cases of cholera reported, otherwise public health good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —There has been no rain this week in any part of the province; rain is much wanted for the <i>rabi</i> crops in <i>Behar</i> ; elsewhere the prospects of these crops have been improved by the late rain; the harvesting of the rice crop is being vigorously pushed on, but generally there is a very short outturn; even in <i>Eastern Bengal</i> and <i>Orissa</i> the crop will be less than was expected; in <i>Furzedpore</i> it will be only a seven-anna crop, in <i>Mymensingh</i> about the same crop is expected, and in <i>Chittagong</i> the outturn will not be satisfactory; in <i>Cuttack</i> and <i>Balasore</i> the average yield will be about ten annas; high prices continue to prevail throughout the province, though new rice has come into the market in several places; fever is still prevalent in several districts.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh		
Benares . (Dec. 25th)	No rain	Weather fine but cold; rain wanted for crops, for which there is no facility for irrigation; no sickness; bazars well supplied.
Allahabad . („ 26th)	. . . . .	Irrigated crops doing well; rain greatly needed in unirrigated tracts; health generally good; prices slightly risen.
Gorakhpur . („ 23rd)	No rain	Irrigation actively carried on; some fever and small-pox in district; prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.	
N.W.P. & Oudh—contd			
Jhansi (Dec. 24th)	.	<i>Rabi</i> crops doing well, but rain is wanted; water in wells being deficient; prices fluctuating; health of people and cattle good.	
Cawnpore (" ")	No rain	Weather cold, and heavy dews in the night; <i>rabi</i> prospects on the whole fair; small-pox continues, and no sickness among cattle; prices easy.	
Farukabad (" 25th)	.	Weather seasonable; sky clear; small-pox reported as prevailing in the Terwa and Kandrui tahsils, more virulent in the former than in the latter; crops hopeful.	
Rae Bareilly (" 24th)	No rain	Weather seasonable; sky cloudy on the 18th; <i>rabi</i> crops on irrigated land look well; general health good, markets well stocked; prices steady.	
Agra (" 25th)	No rain	<i>Rabi</i> being irrigated, but it is suffering for want of rain; health good; prices steady.	
Bareilly (" ")	No rain	Unirrigated crops beginning to suffer from want of rain and from frost; markets easy; mild fever prevalent, otherwise health good.	
Meerut (" ")	No rain	Crops flourishing; supplies sufficient; prices slightly fallen; health good.	
Kumaun (" 24th)	.	Weather fine and cold; <i>rabi</i> growing up; health good; cattle-disease continues; prices stationary.	
Lucknow (" 25th)	No rain	Weather very cold at night; prospects continue favourable; high land <i>rabi</i> crop needs rain very much; condition of people and cattle good; markets well supplied; prices stationary.	
Partabgarh (" ")	No rain	Prices show slight changes; irrigation going on; small-pox in tahsil Kunda and Patti; general health good.	
Sitapur (" ")	.	Weather cold; health good; prices nearly steady; rain much wanted for unirrigated crops.	
Fyzabad (" ")	No rain	Weather seasonable, rice crops doing well on irrigated lands; prices stationary; general health of people good.	
General Remarks. —No rain has fallen during the week; irrigation is being carried on where practicable; rain is generally needed elsewhere, but the <i>rabi</i> prospects are on the whole fair; small-pox and fever are reported in several districts; the markets are well supplied, and prices in most districts steady.			
Punjab—(Dec. 26th)—			
Delhi . . . . .	.	Health good; prices stationary.
Hissar . . . . .	.	Health good; prices steady.
Umballa . . . . .	.	Health good; prices rising.
Jullundur . . . . .	.	Health good; sugarcane being pressed; prices steady.
Lahore . . . . .	.	Health and condition of crops good; prices stationary.
Ferozepur . . . . .	.	Health good, fall in prices of barley and <i>bayra</i> ; prices of other food-grains stationary.
Sialkot . . . . .	.	Health and crop prospects good; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi . . . . .	.	Seasonal fever in Attock tahsil, health elsewhere good; state of crops good; prices fluctuating.
Peshawar . . . . .	.	Small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Mooltan . . . . .	.	Health good; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan . . . . .	.	Health good; crop prospects fair; prices steady.
Amritsar . . . . .	.	Health good; prices steady.
General Remarks. —No rain during the week, but it is wanted; small-pox prevalent in the Peshawar district, and seasonal fever in the Attock tahsil of the Rawalpindi district, health elsewhere good; <i>rabi</i> prospects generally good.			
Central Provinces—			
Nagpur (Dec. 26th)	.	Weather cold and cloudy; <i>khari</i> crops in excellent condition; <i>jowari</i> almost gathered; <i>rabi</i> crops promising; fever prevalent.	
Jubbulpore (" 25th)	.	Weather clear and cold; reaping of <i>khari</i> crops completed; cotton-picking continues; prices stationary; health good.	
Saugor (" 24th)	.	Weather very cold; <i>rabi</i> prospects generally favourable, but in places the crops are languishing for want of rain; health good; prices stationary.	
Seoni (" 20th)	.	Weather clear with frosty nights; rain wanted for <i>rabi</i> ; fever decreasing; prices stationary.	
Raipur (" ")	.	Weather very cold; rice is being threshed; <i>rabi</i> prospects favourable; health good; prices steady.	
Khandwa (" ")	.	Weather chilly and occasionally cloudy; crop prospects good; prices steady; <i>jowari</i> 18½ and wheat 17½ seers per rupee.	
General Remarks. —Prices steady; prospects very favourable; health good.			
British Burma—			
Akyab (Dec. 15th)	Nil	Total rainfall up to date 190.58; public health good; ten buffaloes died at Urittang East, elsewhere health of cattle good; slight damage to crop in Kyalat township by flood; heavy rain and wind; reaping commenced in some places; price of paddy in Noaf from Rs. 20 to 22 per 100 baskets.	
	26th)	Nil	Total rainfall up to date 190.58; three deaths from small-pox in Urittang West, otherwise public health good; eleven buffaloes died in Rathaidoung, elsewhere health of plough-cattle good; reaping in progress; reaping wages from Rs. 15 to 20 per diem for six-and-half acres; price of paddy in Noaf from Rs. 20 to 22 per 100 baskets.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burmah—contd.		
Rangoon (Dec. 26th)	Nil	Total rainfall up to date 31.23; seven fatal cases of small-pox, otherwise public health good; no supplies of paddy, prices normal.
Bassein (" ")	Nil	Total rainfall up to date 106.32, public health good; slight cattle-disease in Thaboung township; reaping completed in most parts of Ngathaingyoung sub-division; price of paddy from Rs. 110 per 100 baskets.
Prome (" ")	Nil	Total rainfall up to date 53.48; public health and health of cattle good; reports state that one-third of the harvest has already been gathered, and that the outturn will be much better than that of last year; average cost of labour for reaping Rs. 2.8 per acre; price of paddy Rs. 85 per 100 baskets.
Amherst (Moulmein) (" ")	Nil	Total rainfall up to date 166.28, public health and health of cattle good; reaping progressing; outturn estimated to show small increase over last year, public health and health of cattle good in Moulmein, about 100 acres of <i>kyaukyi</i> paddy reaped, outturn 2,000 baskets.
Tonngoo (" ")	Nil	Total rainfall up to date 79.88; public health good.
Shwegyin (" ")	Nil	Total rainfall up to date 139.68, small-pox reported in several villages of the Yehla circle, otherwise public health good; cattle healthy; harvesting progressing; price of paddy Rs. 120 per 100 baskets.
Sandoway (" ")	32	Total rainfall up to date 223.18; public health good; agricultural prospects not unfavourable, but for late rain and wind crop would have been exceptionally good; damage caused has not been reported from northern and southern townships.
Hanthawaddy (" ")	Nil	Public health and health of cattle good; paddy crops slightly damaged in the Tamanaing township; price of paddy from Rs. 95 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Pegu (" 15th)	Nil	Total rainfall up to date 128.34; slight fever and measles in Pegu, otherwise public health excellent; slight cattle-disease reported from Meyinzyn, but details not yet received; reaping progressing vigorously; weather favourable; outturn considered full; price of paddy unaltered.
Tharrawaddy (" 26th)	Nil	Total rainfall up to date 106.27, public health and health of cattle good, probable area actually cultivated with paddy 229,798; approximate increase is 51,176 acres as compared with last year, condition of reaping crop good, about 52,151 acres have been reaped in Sangwee, Gyobingauk, Minhla, and Tapon townships; wages of reaping 8 annas per man per day, price of paddy from Rs. 95 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Thonegya (" ")	Nil	Total rainfall up to date 91.61; public health and health of cattle good, one-fourth crops already reaped; price of paddy from Rs. 90 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Henzada (" ")	Nil	Total rainfall up to date 86.83; public health and health of cattle good; reaping progressing; wages of reaping one basket of paddy per diem or Rs. 3 an acre per man; price of paddy from Rs. 75 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Thayetmyo (" ")	Nil	Total rainfall up to date 48.65, public health good; cattle-disease bad in places; reaping about half finished price of paddy Rs. 110 per 100 baskets.
Tavoy (" ")	Nil	Total rainfall up to date 195.44; public health and health of cattle good; reaping and gathering of the crops progressing.
Mergui (" 15th)	Nil	Total rainfall up to date 175.94; public health good, cattle healthy, one-third of the crops has been reaped, price of paddy Rs. 75 per 100 baskets.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Public health generally good, but small-pox more or less prevalent in Akyab, Rangoon, and Shwegyin, health of cattle good, except in Akyab, Pegu, Bassein, and Thyetmyo, crop prospects for the most part excellent, reaping well advanced.
Assam—(Dec. 26th)—		
Gauhati	Nil	Nights and mornings foggy and cool; reaping of <i>sali</i> crops in progress; public health fair.
Sylhet	Nil	State and prospects of crops as reported last week.
Cachar	Nil	Weather very cold; reaping of <i>sali</i> crops progressing; common rice 13½ seers per rupee; general health good.
Dibrugarh	Nil	Weather cold; prospects of crops good, public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—		
(Dec. 26th)—		
Bangalore		Standing crops in good condition; harvesting of <i>ragi</i> and paddy continues; health good; prospects favourable.
Mysore		Weather cloudy with high and boisterous wind; fever common, picking of coffee still progressing; outturn generally in excess of estimates; berries well formed and compact; rice harvest commenced, yield good.
Mersara	Nil	<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rainfall slight in four districts; standing crops reported on favourably; harvesting of grain general throughout the province; prospects and public health good; prices unchanged.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore & Hyderabad— (Dec. 26th)—		
Araoti . . . . .	. . . . .	Weather clear and cold; cotton picking and <i>khari</i> f harvesting in progress; <i>rabi</i> prospects good; wheat 16 and <i>jowari</i> 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . . . .	. . . . .	<i>Khari</i> f crops being harvested; <i>rabi</i> crops in good condition.
Hyderabad . (Dec. 27th)	. . . . .	No rain during week; weeding of <i>rabi</i> crop commenced; no sickness; prices—wheat 15½, coarse rice 12, white <i>juar</i> 30½, and <i>tur</i> 24 seers per <i>hathi sicca</i> rupee.
Central India States— (Dec. 26th)—		
Indore	<i>Nil</i>	Health good; prices steady.
Morar (Gwalior)	<i>Nil</i>	Health good; prices steady.
Sutna	<i>Nil</i>	Health good.
Nowgong . . . . .	. . . . .	Health good; prices steady.
Bhopawar (Manpur) . . . . .	. . . . .	No fresh cases of cholera have occurred since 11th December at Duttwara; prospects good.
Neemuch . . . . .	. . . . .	Public health good; crops good.
Goona . . . . .	. . . . .	Health and prospects good.
Agar . . . . .	. . . . .	Prospects of crops favourable; health at Agar good.
Shore . . . . .	. . . . .	Weather clear; prospects and public health good.
Rajputana—		
Abu . (Dec. 26th)	. . . . .	Cold severe; weather seasonable.
Marwar . („ 22nd)	. . . . .	About 2 months' water in the Jodhpore city; tanks and wells almost full; health good; <i>rabi</i> in good condition; prices stationary.
Hazowtee . ( „ „ )	. . . . .	Weather unusually cold; health good.
Ajmere . („ 25th)	<i>Nil</i>	Few cases of cattle-disease in Merwara; health good.
Jeypore . („ „)	<i>Nil</i>	Crop prospects fair; prices steady; health good.
Ulwur . („ 24th)	Frost injured cotton; rain wanted; health good.

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